THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1925 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | Fourteen Pages | BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1925—VOL. XVII, NO. 242 | ATLANTIC EDITION | FIVE CENTS A COPY

TEACHERS ASKED TO BAN STUDIES GLORIFYING WAR

Success of Peace Movement Lies in Schoolroom, Says Woman Educator

WOULD BAR POEMS OF BATTLE HEROICS

Pupils Should Be Taught World Co-operation Is More to Be Desired, She Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—The ultimate success of the movement for world peace lies chiefly in the schoolroom, for it is there that the youth of the world must be educated away from the old theory that the recourse to war in the settlement of disputes between nations is justifiable, according to Miss Katherine D. Blake, principals of one of the largest public schools in New York and chairman of the committee on education of the United States section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Miss Blake has just returned to New York from Europe, where she attended the conference of the World Federation of Education Associations at Edinburgh. She said that she had returned to the United States more convinced than ever of the necessity for carrying the world peace movement into the schools.

Teachers' Aid Needed

"Our future rests with the teachers," she said. "I am now obtaining evidence from persons of thought throughout the world that now is the time for the teachers to assume their real responsibility in teaching the outlawry of war. Already I have obtained statements to this effect from distinguished sources. These I hope to have published soon as a contribution to peace education.

"Pupils should be made to realize that world cooperation is as thrilling a venture, and much more so, than war. To make peace as glorious as war in the thought of the public is the task for instructors.

"A poem such as 'The Charge of the Light Brigade' should not be read to a child unless a connotation is added, to the effect that it was written at a time when war was considered honorable and splendid, but that now we are too intelligent to so regard it.

Women Produced Prohibition

"Prohibition, it has been said by those who know, could never have been enforced if the Woman's Christian Temperance Union workers had not taken their propaganda into the schools. If that is true, the teachers have it in their power to outlaw war.

"Lord Russell has said, 'On looking at all the wars which have been carried on during the last century and examining into the causes of them, I do not see one of these wars in which, if there had been proper temper between the parties, the question in dispute might not have been settled without recourse to arms.'

"This may seem an astounding conclusion, but it has led me to think that the World War would never have been had our statesmen been without liquor. How can we have the 'proper temper' of which Lord Russell, after giving great thought, writes after even the smallest drink of alcohol?

"The teachers are really in accord in the peace movement. There is progress although it is slow. We have been a bit chary of teaching peace in the schools. But the fear of losing position and salary because of teaching peace has gone.

"The newspapers are of highest importance in helping us now. I have passed much time and spent a few dollars in gathering and printing sympathetic statements from the great generals and statesmen, as well as from the Bible. These leaflets I have dedicated to the teachers of all the world. But there are no funds for their immediate distribution. So we are depending upon the newspapers to spread our message."

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Dallas Guarantees Air Mail Support

Special Correspondence

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 7

TO ASSURE a favorable bid for carrying air mail on the proposed Texas-Chicago route, Dallas business men have formally pledged to furnish 100 pounds of air mail daily during the first six months of operation of the line at the rate of $1.60 a pound. The prospective postal patrons also have guaranteed that any additional hangar or landing field facilities will be provided.

The guarantee on the first six months of business, amounting to $20,000, was underwritten through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce. The National Air Transport, Inc., of Chicago has advised the Dallas chamber that, in view of the guarantee, it will make a bid for operation of the route.

France's Allies Stay Invitation to the Germans

Poland and Czechoslovakia Ask Representation on Pact Conference

GENEVA, Sept. 10 (AP)—The dispatching of an invitation to Germany to send its Foreign Minister to meet the allied representatives in a first conference to discuss the proposed security pact, is being delayed, largely due to embarrassment among the Allies as to how to treat Poland and Czechoslovakia, both of whom ardently desire to be represented.

France is particularly embarrassed, because it is in alliance with both these countries and neither wishes to abandon them nor seem to be ignoring their interests. England seems to be determined to restrict the conversations with the German Foreign Minister to France, Belgium, Italy and itself, feeling strongly that the proposed Rhineland pact should be handled as a separate concrete issue and not tied up with or complicated by any attempts to settle the security problems between Germany and Germany's eastern neighbors.

Poland and Czechoslovakia, however, fear that they may be left in the lurch if the main German security pact is negotiated without constant account being taken of arbitral arrangements to be concluded later between them and Germany.

A French spokesman said that if Poland and Czechoslovakia are not actual participants in the first meeting with Germany's representative they would not be far removed from the meeting place, which means that France will confer constantly with its allies during the conference.

Count Skrzynsky, Foreign Minister of Poland, has interviewed Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary, in an effort to ascertain how far Great Britain would be willing to go toward guaranteeing Germany's eastern neighbors against possible aggression.

Later Count Skrzynsky and Dr. Eduard Benes, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, met to discuss the terms of the proposed German arbitration treaties with Poland and Czechoslovakia, which are likely to be prepared for early action.

These two accords, by agreement between Poland and Czechoslovakia, will be concluded at practically the same time and offer the same guarantees and advantages to both nations.

POSTAL CLERKS FOR EFFICIENCY

Declare Public Service and Not Profit Should Be the Department's Goal

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 10 (Special)—Declaring that the purpose of the United States Postal Department is service and not profit, the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks in session here expressed opposition to "any attempt to restrict the usefulness of the postal service to the people by misguided efforts to have it produce an annual surplus."

The federation also opposed the coupling of postal wages and postal rates "as detrimental to both employees and the public, tending to keep wages at a low level and to prevent needed extensions of the postal service along public policy lines."

The postal system, it was declared, renders many services that are social rather than business. "These social services, all fully justified on the ground of public policy, cost approximately $160,000,000 annually." Examples cited were the rural free delivery services which cost $100,000,000 a year and yields in revenue only about $10,000,000 and the star routes, which cost $125,000,000 annually and yield little or no revenue.

The federation deprecated "unfair attacks on Congress" because of salary increases voted members of that body at the last session. These increases, it was declared, were as fully justified as those allowed postal employees. A court of appeals for use of postal employees was recommended, the charge being made that postal inspectors often were arbitrary in their decisions relative to discharge of employees.

Increase of retirement annuities to $1200 annually and optional retirement of postal workers after 30 years of service were advocated. It was proposed that leadership in postal organization work be recognized in promotion to the office of postmaster.

LEGION FAVORS VOCATIONAL AID LAW EXTENSION

Commander Harlow Presents Program at Massachusetts Convention

Revision of both the federal and Massachusetts laws governing the World War veterans, involving a greater opportunity for vocational training and more attention to welfare activities, was urged by Commander Leo M. Harlow in his official report presented at the opening session of the annual convention of the State Department of the American Legion in Ford Hall.

Hundreds of members of the Legion from all parts of Massachusetts gathered in Boston and indications are that between 5000 and 10,000 veterans will be present before the conclave closes Friday.

Governor Fuller and Mayor Curley greeted the legionaires, praising the Legion as an organization which had proved its merit and sincerity by its acts as well as its words, and assuring it the support of both the city and the State in all of its worthy projects. A large Legion shield was given to Governor Fuller by the Suffolk County post.

Year's Report Submitted

Soon after 10 o'clock the convention was called to order by Commander Harlow. Following the brief addresses of the Governor and the Mayor, Mr. Harlow submitted his formal report, recommending changes in numerous legion policies and administration, both state and national, and acknowledging the meritorious services of the many posts during the year.

Twenty specific changes in the World War Veterans Act are sought. They deal chiefly with the extension of benefits to men who have had no opportunity to obtain vocational training; extension of time limits for obtaining war disability compensation; extension of War Risk Insurance renewal provisions.

For the first time in the history of the State Legion, Mr. Harlow points out, the organization is wholly clear of debt, and has a balance of $6000. He said that income from dues met all but $1000 of last year's expenses.

Regarding Civil Service

Mr. Harlow took vigorous exception to the petition being circulated by the Massachusetts Civic League, seeking a substantial reduction in the civil service preference list for veterans.

"If incompetents have been placed at work," he declared, "the blame rests squarely on the Civil Service Board, which draws up the examination. Once a man passes a properly composed examination, he should be able to hold the position

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GOVERNORS' COMMITTEE ADVISES WIDER USE OF BITUMINOUS COAL

John Hays Hammond Calls Anthracite a Luxury and Says It Will Not Be Cheaper Regardless of Labor Situation—Soft Coal Plentiful

At the second fuel conference of the New England governors and their representatives which was held at the State House today, John Hays Hammond, chairman of the Massachusetts sub-committee of the conference, said the public must learn to burn bituminous coal because anthracite is and always will be a luxury fuel. Mr. Hammond said that no matter what the outcome of the strike in the anthracite district, the price would be but little affected and that he never expected to see that fuel much cheaper.

The people of New England must come to the burning of bituminous coal, he declared. He said that that supply is practically illimitable and that it is cheap and practical compared with oil and anthracite.

That the New England Governors' Conference is but to act as an advisory organization to the fuel administrators in the six states or to the governors where no such administrators are appointed was early in the meeting declared to be the opinion of the members.

Governor Fuller called the meeting to order, outlining what the conference had done and what he expected it to accomplish. As an advisory commission, he said, it had been well worth while and he was satisfied that the state officials here are on the right course in dealing with the situation.

The only other Governor present was John C. Winant of New Hampshire. J. C. Boyle of Portland represented Gov. Ralph O. Brewster of Maine; John C. Sherburne represented Gov. Franklin K. Billings, of Vermont; Edward W. Goss of Waterbury represented Gov. John H. Trumbull of Connecticut; Ernest L. Sprague represented Gov. A. J. Pothier of Rhode Island.

Others present were Eugene C. Hultman, emergency fuel administrator for Massachusetts; John Hays Hammond, former chairman of the Federal Coal Commission; Henry L. Shattuck of Boston, Samuel Silverman for the city of Boston; and Bernard P. Scanlon, secretary of the Commission on the Necessaries of Life, who was appointed secretary of the New England coal committee.

Upon motion of Mr. Hammond, who represents Massachusetts on the coal committee and who was appointed chairman last week, Mr. Hultman was named vice-chairman. Mr. Hultman was described by Mr. Hammond as the "man who knew most about the coal situation in New England." Mr. Hammond said that he was trying to relieve himself of some of the work, and that Mr. Hultman could give all of his time to it. While he was in Washington, Mr. Hammond said he would keep in close touch with Mr. Hultman.

Mr. Goss, the Connecticut representative, was appointed by the committee to appear before the Interstate Commerce Commission to defend the differential in freight rates for coal coming from the bituminous fields of West Virginia to New England.

These new rates were established by the Interstate Commerce Commission but are meeting with opposition by the railroads, and these have called for a hearing to express their protest.

Sees No Relief From High Prices

Mr. Hammond said that it is important to keep in mind that the decision to abandon the use of anthracite should be a permanent and not a temporary measure.

"I can see no relief from the high prices for anthracite," Mr. Hammond said. "Conditions today are as favorable for cheap mining as they will ever be, but even with the cooperation of the operators and the union, I see no possibility of a reduction in anthracite costs in the future. This is owing to the fact that the best beds of coal mined today are in the upper field. In that field the grounds are relatively unbroken, there is little water in the veins and at least 70 per cent of the coal mined is of domestic size. In the southern fields on the other hand, the veins are deep, there is great expense for pumping to keep the water out and the veins are faulty and very much broken up, so that 50 per cent of the coal mined is in domestic sizes. There is therefore, 20 per cent extra coal in steam sizes which has to be disposed of practically at a loss.

"It is, therefore, of great importance for the future that we see to it that New England takes steps to provide a supply of bituminous coal. Besides that situation, we have a relative economic advantage, in that the purchase of bituminous coal will effect a saving of $70,000,000 a year for New England. That refers to domestic coal. So this is not an emergency measure, but anticipates the future use of bituminous coal instead of anthracite. I think when that impression soaks in upon the anthracite operators and the miners, they will tend to get together, and if they don't, they will certainly commit economic suicide."

Mr. Hammond took occasion to deny that he is in any way inter-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

No Interference From Federal Court in Indian Tribal Customs

© Cross

Three of the Governors of the Northern New Mexico Pueblo Who Came to Santa Fe to Attend the Trial of the Governor of Taos and His Nine Councilmen, Who Were Charged With Assault and Battery in Administering a Mild Rebuke to Youthful Indians for Violation of Tribal Customs. The Court Dismissed the Case, Refusing to Interfere in Tribal Affairs of the Council.

Two Young Braves, Reprimanded in Public for Failure to Comply With Traditional Ceremonies, Take Case to Judge Who Sustains Chiefs

SANTA FE, Sept. 5 (Special Correspondence)—The Pueblo Indians have a right to regulate the costumes worn in their dances and matters of discipline within their pueblos, according to a decision handed down here by Federal Judge Colin Neblett. This is an important decision since it defines the authority of government agents as well as other persons in interfering with the self-government of the Indians within their own pueblos.

The case which called forth this decision was that of two young Indians who had been away at a government school and refused to change their American clothes when taking part in one of the tribal ceremonies. The Indian Council reprimanded them for this and fined them $1 each. For the second offense they were fined $2, and chose to take the "ceremonial slap" instead. One of the boys, Joe Sandoval, was beaten upon his blanketed back in the presence of the council, while the other boy, Tony Mirabal, was given one stroke with a bridle.

According to the argument in the case this was never a brutal or violent punishment, but a tradition, a symbol of respect to tribal customs. Even old men received it if the Council of the Elders deemed they merited it. Also the boys were given the choice of not appearing in the ceremony, or of complying with its requirements if they wished to dance.

Following a complaint from the boys when this happened last spring, C. J. Crandall, Superintendent, took up the matter with the Indian Bureau and was instructed to turn the case over to the United States Attorney. The Governor of Taos, Guadalupe Lucero, and his nine councilmen were arrested and brought to Santa Fe to answer charges of assault and battery. The court held, however, that this did not come within one of the nine crimes specified by the United States court as those for which Indians are to be judged by American laws.

The question of ceremonial dress among the Indians is one which has great significance in the survival of pure Indian ceremonies and art. During the recent Santa Fe fiesta, the Indian dances were given 50 points in the prize contest between all the Pueblos for purity of original Indian costumes and were penalized for "store clothes." The old men of the Pueblos, many of whom are members of the councils, declare that it is only by adhering strictly to their old traditions that the deep religious and cultural life of the Indians can survive the American influence.

One of the interesting details of this trial was the memorandum sent by the Taos Council to Washington as to how the returning Indian students should alter their modern clothes in order to meet the Indian requirements.

SEPARATE AIR SERVICE ASKED BY LEGION UNITS

CHANUTE, Kan., Sept. 10 (AP)—A resolution asking that a separate department be established to administer the Nation's air service was adopted here by the Kansas department of the American Legion. Alvin Owsley of Dallas, Tex., formerly national commander, said in an address that the "air service in the war was a disgrace to the Nation."

ELDORADO, Ark., Sept. 10 (AP)—The Arkansas department of the American Legion, in session here, went on record as favoring an independent air service development, along the lines outlined by Col. William Mitchell, formerly assistant air chief of the United States Army.

A New Page for Children

Commencing October 5 The Christian Science Monitor will publish every Monday a page for the little children to be known as "The Children's Page."

"Our Young Folks' Page" will be continued regularly every Thursday for the older girls and boys.

UNIONS STRIVE FOR OVERTHROW OF CAPITALISM

Trade Congress Votes Two to One for Revolutionary Labor Resolution

By Special Cable

SCARBOROUGH, Sept. 10—The Communist and minority movement delegates to the Trade Union Congress are elated at what they claim to be the success of their propaganda.

A resolution which is described by its mover, E. Joseph of the tailors and garment workers, as revolutionary in character, and by Harry Pollitt, secretary of the national minority movement, who is a boilermakers' delegate, as a challenge to the old conception of orthodox trade unionism, was adopted by approximately 2,400,000 against 1,200,000 votes. It declared for an organization to prepare the trade unions, in conjunction with the workers' party to struggle for the overthrow of capitalism, repudiated co-partnership schemes in industry, and pledged the congress to develop workshop committees as "indispensable weapons in the struggle to force capitalists to relinquish their grip on industry."

Support of Left Wing

This resolution was supported in the debate almost entirely by the extreme left wing speakers, and surprise was expressed by some delegates afterward at the large favorable vote. Yet it followed broadly the lines of policy advocated by the congress chairman on Monday, and confirmed the impression given by three days' discussions that at present the trend of the British industrial movement is distinctly to the left and that a more aggressive spirit may be manifested in coming disputes.

An earnest plea by James Sexton, a veteran dockers' leader, to reject the resolution, on the ground that it was intended to commit the congress to Communist principles and methods, failed to sway the delegates.

There is reason to believe that some of the union delegates voted for it as an academic expression of opinion in favor of Socialism, but the minority movement leaders who drafted it have a much more definite object in mind than to devise mere expressions of opinion. They want copartnership schemes rejected, along with all other industrial relationships which tend to promote cooperation with employers within the present industrial system, and they advocate workship committees as the basis of a new trade-union organization which will facilitate mass strike action. Finally they aim at using the mass strike in some great industrial crisis as a means of striking at capitalism in the hope that by a succession of similar blows they can destroy it.

Regarded as Rhetoric

The general attitude of the congress delegates gave no indication that this extreme policy was read into the resolution or approved, and the minority leaders' references to revolutionary changes were probably regarded as rhetoric. Nevertheless, the congress has committed itself clearly for the first time to the specific policy of using industrial forces and action to achieve a political aim changing the social system. How far the leaders would be able to carry the rank and file in an attempt to apply the policy in practice is another matter.

Meantime, the decision will undoubtedly encourage the minority movement, which is led chiefly by Communist members of trade unions, and the campaign with object of forcing a widespread struggle next May at the end of the coal truce will be intensified.

The congress rejected the motion by the National Union of General Workers to commit the movement to the organization of one big union by a process of gradual amalgamation of the existing bodies.

Last year the congress broadly accepted the theory of organization by industries, but in practice this would mean the breaking up of three or four unions having an aggregate membership of over 1,000,000, composed mainly of unskilled workers and drawn from all kinds of industries. Consequently, much controversy has arisen, and the general council is engaged in an exhaustive inquiry and consultation with the executives of different unions before recommending definite details of the policy.

PEORIA "GAS" PRICE REACHES 13 CENTS

Three Cut—Standard 14 Cents—Indian Stations Close

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 10 (Special)—Gasoline price in Peoria has been cut to 13 cents by three of the companies—Shell, Swenev and Larkin. The two last are local independents. Another company, the Indian Refining Company, has closed its stations. Standard Oil Company is selling at 14 cents.

The local price competition began about two months ago with the price at 21 cents, and has continued ever since, with Standard 1 cent above the companies who are cutting.

PUEBLO, Colo., Sept. 10 (Special)—Independent oil companies have forced the price of gasoline down in Colorado from 24 to 22 cents a gallon. They received such a business that the large concerns have followed with a cut to meet them. The independents in Pueblo had the price down to 21 cents before the rest of the State received a general two-cent drop. The independents then forced the oil companies down to 21 cents and many independent stations are selling at 19 cents a gallon under the Continental, Sinclair and Texas price.

China's Women Assail Opium-Liquor Traffic

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Sept. 10

WOMEN of China are combating the opium and liquor traffic and are constantly manifesting greater activity in public and business fields, according to a study of their status by Vung-Kyih Nyi, Chinese woman who received the degree of Master of Arts at the recent University of Chicago convocation.

"There are said to be more than 80 factories in Canton owned and operated by women," writes this research student. "On the Canton-Shanghai Railway women act as ticket collectors and inspectors. In Shanghai a woman is a department manager in a big bank. In Nanchang a woman owns and operates the electric light and telephone companies. A number of women are becoming natural scientists of distinction. Some have taken up aviation."

Active Interest in Europe Held Vital to Loans

Omaha Banker Advises Business Aid—Would Fix Reparations Total

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 10 (Special)—Walter W. Head, formerly president of the American Bankers' Association, returning from a tour of Europe, declared the United States must take an active interest in Europe if it wants repayment of its loans.

"Our interest in Europe must be business and economic, not political," he explained. "The debts we are now arranging to have repaid to us in money cannot be paid really except in new wealth, and new wealth means goods and services. So, in the end, we will have to pay these debts largely ourselves. For these goods and services must either come to us, thus affecting our home markets, or they must go to other countries of the world where they will affect our foreign markets."

Mr. Head said he saw plain evidences of the new governments of Europe struggling through lack and turmoil to real stability.

"I am convinced," he added "that all the problems of post-war Europe will be near settlement and the whole difficulty over there largely met when the exact amount that Germany must pay in reparations is fixed."

ARRESTS SHOW NEW VIGILANCE

Holiday Violators of Dry Law Largely "Repeaters," Say Police

Arrests for drunkenness in Greater Boston over the recent holiday week-end reveal that a large proportion of the city's alcoholic cases are so-called "old-timers" or "repeaters," according to the police authorities, and, as William M. Forgrave, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, pointed out in a statement today, are not a factor of consequence in the accumulating evidence of constructive achievement accruing to prohibition.

Commenting on the statements that 593 arrests for Sunday and "Labor Day" marked an increase over the customary number for such a period, Mr. Forgrave made it clear that not only are the repeaters much in prominence, but with the Boston police avowedly launching an intensive campaign against this form of crime, the number of violations which would come to their attention would inevitably increase.

Increased Vigilance

"Such a development," he explained, "certainly does not mean that prohibition is causing drunkenness. Prohibition never made a man drunk. Furthermore, such an isolated group of 593 drunks, as the holiday arrests point to, is an inconsequential segment of the Greater Boston population of more than a million and a half.

"Reliable indications of the widespread condition of sobriety, with its consequent economic and moral improvement, cannot be found in such a small, isolated, and unrepresentative group of steady intemperants. Comparative figures are also misleading because of the increased police, and other factors which fluctuate from time to time."

Mr. Forgrave pointed out also that the stabilization of the prohibition enforcement in New England under Capt. George A. Parker, newly appointed dry administrator for this area, would be certain to work to put a check to whatever laxity might have prevailed during the reorganization.

Old Offenders

Probation officers stated that of the 531 offenders confined in the city jail over the week-end, 262 were "old-timers." It is also shown that different groups of arrests disclose as many as 30 per cent of them to be repeaters.

Another influential factor in the present number of arrests is seen in the fact that whatever liquor is to be found is usually poison. In this connection the report of Herman C. Lythgoe of the Public Health Department, just issued, reveals that disinfectants, kerosene, and many other poisons are found in the liquor which has been officially analyzed.

REGIONAL PACTS ARE ADVOCATED BY THE BRITISH

Austen Chamberlain Stresses Need of Moral Sanctions Rather Than Force

PEACE PROTOCOL ISSUE COMES BEFORE LEAGUE

Speaker Arouses Applause by Referring to Increased Interest in That Body

GENEVA, Sept. 10 (AP)—Addressing the Assembly of the League of Nations today, the British Foreign Secretary, Austen Chamberlain, aroused applause at the very outset when he declared there had been a distinct growth of international interest in the League and, what was more important, a distinct growth in the League's authority.

He immediately launched into a discussion of the reasons for Great Britain's rejection of the peace protocol drawn up at the last Assembly. The protocol, he said, obscured and destroyed the balance of the League Covenant and emphasized too much the punishment for going to war rather than prevention of wars.

Moral sanctions were greater than those of force, he declared in his criticism of the protocol, which he believed was too ambitious. He did not deny the necessity of penalties against an aggressor state, but was convinced that moral sanctions would act more surely and in the long run would decide the issue of the conflict. The entire world was unanimous regarding the goal to be attained; the differences were merely as to the means of attainment.

"Great Britain," he continued, "believes we should begin more modestly to achieve peace than is provided in the Geneva Protocol. Our aim is to promote peace firmly, to abolish war if we can; if not, to render it difficult to make war, and to give time to the friends of peace to make their influence felt and pronounce their verdict on the side of justice."

The speaker then came out unequivocally in favor of regional agreements like that proposed with Germany as the most practical means of achieving the goal, saying: "By such agreements we seek no fresh alliance and are directing force against no other party."

"We do not seek to awake enmities," he added, "but merely to give repose to our people and peace to the world. If we succeed we shall bring great support to the League, enlarge its authority and make the greatest contribution it is within our power to make for preservation of world peace."

A plebiscite in the Mosul area of northern Mesopotamia to decide whether the territory should go to Turkey or the British mandate state of Irak, is utterly impossible, the British Colonial Secretary, L. C. M. Amery, told the press correspondents. His statement was in reply to the memorandum calling for such a plebiscite, submitted to the Council of the League of Nations by Tewfik Rushdi Bey, the Turkish Foreign Minister.

Mr. Chamberlain Dilates on Empirical Methods to Obtain World Peace

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Sept. 10—The keynote of Austen Chamberlain's speech at the Assembly of the League of Nations this morning was his insistence on the need of the moral disarmament of the world and his advice to the Assembly to aim more at the prevention of war than the punishment of an aggressor. He, in fact, laid more stress on moral than on physical sanctions, warning the Assembly not to attempt to make peace a question of rigid formulas, but to allow room for sentiment and the growth of organic forces.

The speech was in effect the presentment of the British viewpoint, and the Assembly, which is mainly representative of the Latin races, was somewhat taken aback by Mr. Chamberlain's insistence on the superiority of the British method and tradition for solving difficult questions. His emphatic turning down of the protocol acted indeed as a cold douche to the Assembly, which rejoiced in the eloquent speeches of Ramsay MacDonald and Edouard Herriot last year on compulsory arbitration.

To Prevent Aggression

It was not the League's object, said Mr. Chamberlain, to punish the aggressor so much as to prevent aggression, and this policy he declared had been lost to view in framing the Protocol, which he described as a method for organizing war on a large scale. But only in so far as they could prevent war, he insisted, would they fulfill the hopes which the nations had placed in that international society.

He was ready to admit that, although there might be differences as to means, there were no differences as to what the objects of the League of Nations should be, and though he was opposed to the Protocol as the main instrument of peace, he was ready to concede it might suit a few governments. Very interesting was his account of the empirical methods by which the British Government desire to proceed in securing the peace of the world. By a wise spirit of compromise and concentration on the immediate difficulty, Great Britain, he pointed out, had avoided a revolution during the last two centuries. It was by proceeding from the particular to the general, rather than

from the general to the particular, that the peace of the world could in same way be preserved.

Arbitral Process Questioned

He seemed to think it was impossible to abolish war by any arbitral process. What he counseled the League to aim at was a plan which would render war so difficult by delay, arbitration and the strengthening of the moral opinion of the world, that in the end the League might become the recognized arbiter of every dispute. Hence the supreme necessity in his view of creating a moral atmosphere which would dispel the suspicions, hatreds and fears created by the war. "Seek not," he said to the Assembly, "to continue the passions and emotions of the past." But since these existed and most strongly in the district most liable to war, by which he meant the Rhineland, it was necessary still to concentrate on special arrangements and guarantees for the prevention of war in that part of Europe.

Mr. Chamberlain made only a passing reference to disarmament. Disarmament, he said, must come through security, through moral disarmament and a new outlook on the world.

Tewfik Rushdi Bey Interviewed

Tewfik Rushdi Bey, Turkish Foreign Minister, explained the Turkish viewpoint on the Mosul question in an exclusive interview with The Christian Science Monitor representative. Rushdi Bey averred that Turkey requires neither territory, economic advantages nor increased population. The great need was peace. He insisted that from a legal point of view the Turkish right over Mosul was indisputable, since Turkey had never renounced its right of sovereignty, although its power over the country had been lost in fact.

He declared that Turkey was perfectly willing to accept the "free choice" of the inhabitants in the contested region as final, and rebutted the League commission's statements that a plebiscite was impracticable. It was not necessary for everyone to be able to read or write to take part in a plebiscite. Let them make use of the flags of the two countries, he said, and every man would know in what way to show his preference—a plan which disregards the commission's conclusion, that to hold a plebiscite would lead to severe riots.

Rushdi Bey asserted that for Turkey, the Mosul question was not one of oil. For the Turks, he added, the question had no financial interest, and they determined not to let it drift in that direction. Regarding the League, Rushdi Bey said that at the right moment and when they considered it opportune the Turks would apply for admission. But their chief desire, whether a member of the League or not, is to remain a free and independent country, subject to no external influence and the tool of no great power, but strong in its own might founded on peace and the respect of all nations.

MUNICIPAL LIGHT UNIT HEARINGS SCHEDULED

Public hearings on the proposal to establish a municipal lighting plant have been scheduled to open on Nov. 10 by the Boston City Council. After a long debate yesterday the proposition to hold the municipal ownership hearings during the mayoralty and councilmanic campaign was defeated by a vote of 6 to 3.

The council indorsed Mayor Curley's loan orders on appropriations carrying more than $1,000,000 in expenditure for various public projects such as $200,000 for new roadways around the site of the new Statler Hotel, the purchase of new playgrounds, an East Boston municipal building and new heating apparatus for the Quincy Market.

MARTHA WASHINGTON SAILS

Dr. Rudolf Kuraz, first secretary of the Czechoslovakian legation in Washington, with Mrs. Kuraz, sailed from Boston today on the steamship Martha Washington, bound for Mediterranean ports. The Martha Washington arrived here from New York today and took on 12 first, 72 second and 117 third class passengers. With those who embarked in New York, 700 were carried.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters

Majestic—"Rose-Marie," 8.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Plymouth—"The Fall Guy," 8:20.

Photoplays

Colonial—"Don Q," 2:15, 8:15.
Fenway—"Wild Horse Mesa."
Symphony Hall—"Winds of Chance," 2:15, 8:15.
Tremont Temple—"The Fool," 2:15, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Regular meeting of the Affiliated Technical Societies of Boston; Affiliation Rooms, 8.
Exhibit Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, 10 to 3.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON—Motion Pictures

"Transferred faithfully to the screen."
—TRANSCRIPT.

WILLIAM FOX presents
THE FOOL
by Channing Pollock

Boston Critics Enthusiastic
"A triumph."—AMERICAN.
"'The Fool' continues its successful career."—TRAVELER.

TREMONT TEMPLE TWICE DAILY 2:15—8:15

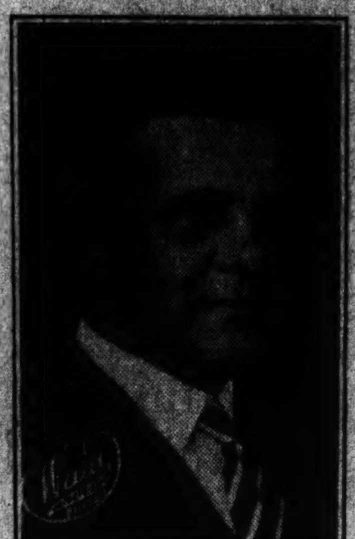
LEGION FAVORS VOCATIONAL AID LAW EXTENSION

(Continued from Page 1)

satisfactorily. The Legion is absolutely behind the retention of the present legislation."

A strong resolution favoring immediate passage of the Disabled Emergency Officer Retirement bill is included in his recommendations.

In considering the question of veteran relief and welfare, Mr. Harlow recommends consideration of the so-called Veterans' Joint Welfare Council proposition begun in Boston last spring and still in its preliminary stage. This would bring together all groups aiding veterans in any way



LEO M. HARLOW
Department Commander of American Legion in Massachusetts.

to better co-ordinate their services without interfering with the present independence of their work.

Four New Posts

Fifteen inactive posts will have their charters revoked if his recommendation is followed. Four new posts have been chartered the past year, they being 289 in Springfield, Yankee Division Post 290, East Lynn Post No. 291, and Clinton Post No. 13.

The membership of the department is over 30,000 and should go beyond that of 1924 by the end of the year. A change in the membership year from September to September, in accord with conventions, instead of January to January, is indicated as something to be considered.

Short final reports of Adjutant Dennis H. Haverty and Ralph M. Eastman, treasurer, are printed with Mr. Harlow's report.

In Mr. Eastman's report on the Endowment Fund in Massachusetts, he states that $249,123.76 has been reported and remitted to national headquarters. Massachusetts is 25 per cent over its original national quota of $300,000 and is so accredited nationally, but is aiming to obtain a total of $400,000 as a minimum.

Other than the commander's report little official business was transacted at the first session. The convention committees were appointed, the proposed resolutions and possible changes in the by-laws laid on the table for subsequent action.

National Officers Present

The convention will reconvene tomorrow morning, when James A. Drain, national commander of the American Legion, and Watson B. Miller, chairman of the national rehabilitation committee, will be the principal speakers. Reports of the convention committees will also be heard.

Election of department officers, of district executive committeemen, and of delegates to the national convention will be held Saturday. With a line of march including the army, navy, marine corps, national guard, and legion auxiliary, a large parade will conclude the program Saturday afternoon.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and unsettled, possibly with light showers tonight and Friday; little change in temperature, fresh south to west winds.

New England: Unsettled, probably occasional showers tonight or Friday; fresh southwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	72	Memphis	78
Atlantic City	74	Montreal	64
Boston	68	Nantucket	66
Buffalo	74	New Orleans	80
Calgary	38	New York	70
Charleston	80	Philadelphia	70
Chicago	70	Pittsburgh	76
Denver	52	Portland, Me.	58
Des Moines	66	Portland, Ore.	58
Eastport	52	San Francisco	56
Galveston	82	St. Louis	70
Hatteras	82	St. Paul	60
Helena	52	Seattle	58
Jacksonville	80	Tampa	80
Kansas City	68	Washington	72
Los Angeles	60		

High Tides at Boston
(Daylight Saving Time)
Thursday, 6:21 p. m.; Friday, 6:54 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 7:34 p. m.

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CHILDREN'S ART WORK TO BE SHOWN

International Exhibition for Prague in 1928

Preparations are under way for a strong and worthy representation of the art work of school children of the United States at the sixth international art congress to be held at Prague, Czechoslovakia, in 1928. Royal Bailey Farnum, director of art for the Massachusetts Department of Education, and principal of the Massachusetts Normal Art School, who has been made chairman of the American school exhibit, is to organize country-wide committees to secure adequate representation. He hopes that the exhibit, which will be part of an international exhibit of school children, will be helpful in increasing interest in art education in the United States.

Mr. Farnum is also a member of the international federation which has charge of the Prague Congress. He attended the fifth international congress in Paris from July 31 to Aug. 6, last, as chairman of the American committee and as delegate-at-large of the Hoover commission on decorative arts and industries, of which Charles R. Richards, director of the American Association of Museums, formerly director of Cooper Union, was chairman.

The congress is working to have the international value of drawing, which it calls the only language that is understood by all nations, recognized as a universal language and used to supplement written treaties and other stipulated acts referring to shape and color between nations. It is working also to standardize diagrammatic signs, symbols and conventional coloring in actual use all the world over; to make art teaching of greater assistance in industry; to bring about closer relationship between mutual training and the teaching of drawing; to develop the use of the cinema in act education, and to advance the teaching of art in school and college.

SEVERAL BAR HARBOR ESTATES ARE SOLD

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 10 (AP)—The sale of several summer estates here, involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, became known today. Keewaydin, one of the best known of the cottages, has been sold by A. Strout Rodick to Mr. and Mrs. Porter May, formerly of Massachusetts, now of Cannes, France. The Leeds estate, Greenway Court, has become the property of Charles B. Pike of Chicago.

Rockhurst, the former Bridgham estate, has been sold by Louis B. McCagg to Charles B. Sampson of New York. The Red House, the former Moseley estate at Hulls Cove, has been sold to John B. Thayer 3d of Haverford, Pa., whose place, Cover Farm, adjoins it.

EXTRA SHIPS FOR FREIGHT

Owing to heavy freight traffic from Virginia ports to Boston, it has been necessary for the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company to put into service three steamers which have been laid up for several months. The steamships Indian, Cretan and Tuscan have been put into active service, and are running between Norfolk, Va., and Boston with capacity cargoes of freight.

NEEDHAM TREE SAVING URGED

Vigorous Protest Against Cutting in Program to Widen Avenue

NEEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 10 (Special)—Feeling has developed to a considerable community intensity here over the proposal to cut down 13 of the town's historic shade trees in order to make way for the proposed widening of Great Plain Avenue, at Dedham Avenue, in the center of the town. A hearing held by the Norfolk County Commissioners, at which there was an outpouring of 500 townsfolk resolved into a discussion of automobile traffic regulations.

Since the trees under discussion are located on Great Plain Avenue in front of the Baptist Church and opposite a motion picture theater which is under construction, it was perhaps assumed that discussion of automobile traffic congestion might be a roundabout way of getting at the problem of widening the avenue, which necessarily involves the strategic problem of whether the trees shall be cut down or not.

Trees Are Famous

Opponents to the widening of the avenue pointed out that the shade trees have long been a factor in distinguishing Needham as a New England town. Pride in its development and history runs high in Needham. Needham was founded in 1711. It had its share in the founding of Wellesley College. The foundation of Needham's success as an industrial center was laid with that epochal event, in the earlier part of the nineteenth century, when the "Yankee," one of the locomotives on the then new Boston & Worcester Railroad, pulled eight cars, filled with 200 excursionists, from Boston to Needham.

Harry L. Thompson, Dr. J. Walter Schirmer, George H. Hassam, W. B. Ludlow, and others questioned whether public necessity demands the widening of Great Plain Avenue urged, as a counter suggestion, the diversion of automobile traffic to nearby highways or trying out what was called a "one-way merry-go-round" to route motor traffic through back streets. It has been intimated in some quarters that the widening aims at providing automobile parking space for private enterprises. It was further pointed out that there would probably be no great increase in automobiles next year because of the increased registration rate and the compulsory automobile insurance.

Proponents State Case

Mrs. Leslie B. Cutler, selectwoman, speaking in favor of widening Great Plain Avenue, suggested that those who had hitherto been in favor of retaining the shade trees because of sentiment for their age and history, examine their broken tops and consider the improvement which would be possible if they were cut down and new trees were planted on the widened avenue.

William Carter expressed the view that Needham's growth now was not so much a development of wise government as it was "growth in spite of itself."

William G. Price, janitor of Town Hall, offered to present the town with enough seven-year-old trees to suitably decorate the area under dispute if the present trees were cut down and was further willing to guarantee that they would grow after being replanted.

MAINE LEGION FOR UNIVERSAL DRAFT

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Sept. 10 (AP)—Robert D. Clark of Lincoln was elected commander of the Maine Division, American Legion, at the annual convention which closed its three days' session here yesterday. The convention went on record as favoring the state bond issue, the Passamaquoddy power project and the Bath bridge, questions on which the State is to vote at a special election next Monday.

The convention indorsed national Defense Day, the universal draft system, and adequate appropriations by Congress to properly keep up the military forces as an insurance against war. It also indorsed the plan to hold the 1927 national convention of the Legion in Paris. Mrs. Hazel N. Canary of Norway was reelected department president of the Legion Auxiliary.

LARGE PEACH CROP HARVESTED

WESTFIELD, Mass., Sept. 10 (Special)—The peach crop is one of the largest that local peach growers have harvested for some years, according to the Chamber of Commerce. Better methods of raising peaches are bringing success and good crops, many of them from young trees, to the orchardists, the Chamber says.

Earlier Boston Days Reflected in Display at Shepard Stores

Costumes of Generations Gone by Are Displayed as Well as Other Articles, Including the Ancient One-Horse Shay Built by William Bartlett

Dresses, headgear and jewelry of earlier Boston days and ways are being shown at the Shepard Stores. There are also old sewing machines, playbills, dolls, furniture, beautiful paisley shawls and costumes in which grandfather, great-grandfather and great-great-grandfather delighted the eyes of beholders when he fared forth. Among them is a dressing gown for all the world like the cretonne coats of today, and a gorgeous canary-colored satin waistcoat.

Bought at the Shepard Stores for a grand wedding that took place in 1898 is a bride's dress of heavy white satin. The front of the skirt sweeps the floor while yards and yards and yards of the rich material billow out from the small waist at the back and over the hips and trail behind. The big, fluffy sleeves are of chiffon and the whole looks as though it had stepped out of one of Gibson's pictures.

There are dresses of earlier dates, calashes that can be pulled down over the face to protect it from sun or storm, "pan-cake" hats, huge combs and numerous beautiful black lace shawls.

Children's garments, too, are shown, together with a baby carriage of 1860 that has a charm not always found in those of today, and dozens of dolls of all kinds and descriptions and all sizes, wooden dolls, china and wax dolls together with rag babies, all of which reflect the costumes of their periods. From their aspect it seems safe to assume that the heyday of life was strenuous for them, although resplendent with lavish affection.

Featuring the exhibit is a one-horse shay built by William Bartlett of Newburyport more than 150 years ago and in use 60 years ago. It is an ornamental and picturesque affair. The light open body is perched between, but almost at the top, of two high wheels. The horse is collared as for a heavy load and has a smart fly net over his ears.

Of special interest is an upright piano that stood in the old Ford Theater in Washington on the night that President Lincoln was shot. The exhibition will continue during the remainder of the week. It is part of the firm's celebration of its sixtieth anniversary.

REJECTION OF NOMINEE PROTESTED BY MAYOR

Mayor Curley has sent back to the state civil service commissioners the name of Raymond P. Delano to be a schoolhouse commissioner at a salary of $4500. He also nominated George L. Dillaway Jr., to be a member of the Board of Appeals. About two weeks ago the Civil Service Commission refused to approve the nomination of Mr. Delano.

Mr. Delano protested before the board that he had been misrepresented in the report made to them of his qualifications and said he could appeal to the United Improvement Association and the Dorchester Board of Trade, in each of which societies he is an official, to attest to his character and entire fitness for the place.

TWO NEW CANDIDATES IN MAYORALTY RACE

Formal entry of Brig.-Gen. John H. Dunn, formerly city commissioner of Soldiers' Relief, and James T. Moriarty, member of the outgoing city council, were the two formal entries into the mayoralty campaign in Boston within the last 24 hours. The other six announced candidates are: T. A. Fitzgerald, registrar of probate for Suffolk County; James T. Purcell of the city council; Dr. John H. McGauley; Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney; Malcolm E. Nichols, collector of internal revenue for this district, and Charles L. Burrill of the executive council.

It is expected that Maj.-Gen. Edward L. Logan and John A. Keliher, sheriff, will announce their candidacies within the next few hours, as both have positively signaled their intention to be in the contest.

WOMEN PREPARE FALL PROGRAM

Voters' Federation Outlines Many Future Activities

Plans for launching the year's work of the Massachusetts Federation of Women Voters next month with three important meetings, were made today at a meeting of the board of directors held at state headquarters, 607 Boylston Street. These will begin with the fall business meeting to be held in Boston Oct. 5. On Oct. 28 and 29 there will be a School of Politics held at Wellesley College for study of the Constitution of the United States. The first of a series of county conferences will be held at Hyannis Oct. 30, to which students of the Hyannis Normal School will be invited.

It was announced that two Massachusetts women have been chosen by the national league for important committees; Miss Mary L. Guyton, assistant director of alien education, has been appointed to the committee for the study of problems of immigration; Mrs. True Worthy White, civic director of the league, to the committee of inquiry into methods of citizenship training in the public schools.

Completion of the organization of the board was announced by the appointment of Miss Ellen Deborah Ellis, professor of political science at Mt. Holyoke College, as chairmanship of the committee on government efficiency, and Mrs. Henry Randolph Brigham of Cambridge, to the finance chairmanship. Other committee chairmen are: Mrs. Roland M. Baker, child welfare; Mrs. Marion L. Higgins, social welfare; Mrs. Eva G. Osgood, living costs; Miss Bernice V. Brown, American citizenship; Mrs. Jennie Loitman-Barron, legal status of women; Mrs. Walter E. Dewey, international cooperation to prevent war; Mrs. Maud Foley Van Vaerenewyck, women in industry; Mrs. True Worthy White, publicity.

GOVERNORS' COMMITTEE ADVISES WIDER USE OF BITUMINOUS COAL

(Continued from Page 1)

ested in the mining or sale of soft coal.

Mr. Hultman submitted a report in which he said:

In the first place, in order to meet any possible emergency which may arise next winter, a State Fuel Administrator should know the exact situation of each municipality within his state. To do this, he should obtain accurate information in regard to the consumption of each municipality, stocks in dealers' yards on April 1, the amount of anthracite which will be received this season up to the time that receipts stop, as well as the amount which is in storage in the retail dealers' yards. This commission has made surveys from time to time of receipts, stocks, and prices of domestic-sized anthracite in Massachusetts through the retail dealers, who number some 800. In this way the consumption, stocks in consumers' cellars and in dealers' yards, as well as prices, are known for each community.

A survey should be made at once to find out to what extent other domestic fuels than anthracite can be counted upon. Except for some rural communities where wood is at hand, or possibly in some places where large supplies of coke may be had, it will be necessary to rely principally on low volatile bituminous coal.

There are several hundred different kinds of bituminous coals, some of which are entirely unsuited for use in our household heaters. To assist consumers and dealers in buying the proper kind of fuel and use it successfully, a great deal of educational work must be done.

The work which is necessary in New England to meet conditions which exist or may be brought about by the suspension of anthracite, should be done with due regard to that part of the effort of this committee to make New England permanently independent of the anthracite industry. It should induce consumers to supply themselves at once with enough low volatile bituminous coal before the price advances and transportation difficulties complicate the problem, which will, together with the supply of anthracite now available, be sufficient for their winter's needs. The price of low volatile bituminous coal in both the union and nonunion fields of Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia, is still comparatively low, and large amounts are offered for immediate shipment by producers and agents.

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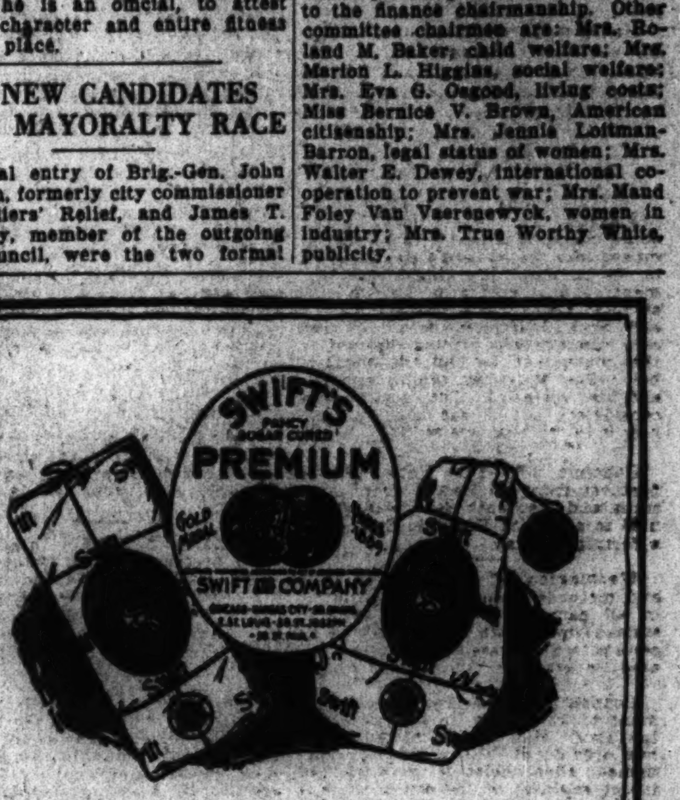

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GRAND LODGE HOLDS SESSION

Grand Master Tells of Employment Bureau Success—Fourth Estate Is Host

Graphic recounting of the practical benefit accruing to Master Masons of Massachusetts from the Masonic Employment Bureau, only three months in operation; entertainment of and report from Ralph Osborn, District Grand Master of the Panama Canal Zone; presentation of a Past District Grand Master's jewel to Charles S. F. Lincoln, District Grand Master of Massachusetts Lodges in China in 1921 and 1922; presentation of Henry Price medals and the report of Frederick W. Hamilton, Grand Secretary and official delegate from Massachusetts at the two hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Grand Lodge of Ireland last June, were outstanding features at the quarterly convocation of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts held yesterday at Masonic Temple, Boston.

Dudley H. Ferrell, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, presided, and in the evening Most Worshipful Grand Master Ferrell, his suite, District Grand Master Osborn and other distinguished Masons were special guests of honor of Fourth Estate Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Massachusetts newspaper men's Masonic Lodge, in Masonic Temple, Main Street, Charlestown. The reception accorded by Fourth Estate Lodge to the Grand Master and the District Grand Master was made the more distinctive and enjoyable by means of certain novel features introduced most appropriately in the exercises.

Grand Master Speaks

Grand Master Ferrell described the service rendered Masons of Massachusetts by the newly established employment bureau which is supported by the Grand Lodge from the assessment it levies upon all members of the craft in its jurisdiction. He said that in its three months the new employment bureau had been of most practical help to 120 Master Masons and to 20 wives, mothers, sisters or daughters of Master Masons.

He showed from the ordinary rates for service charged by private agencies that the Grand Lodge Bureau has saved about $13,600 in its short career. Frederick Haley is in charge of the work. It is the aim of the Grand Lodge to widen the field of operations of the bureau to cover effectively the entire state.

Henry Price Medals were presented Stephen C. Luce Jr., Past Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge, and Frank L. Simpson, Past Deputy Grand Master.

Grand Secretary Hamilton reported that Ireland had 611 Masonic lodges and about 100 more under its jurisdiction in other countries.

District Grand Master Osborn of the Canal Zone, with Charles C. Cameron, District Grand Secretary, and F. R. Rice, District Grand Sword Bearer, were guests of the Grand Lodge. They brought the greetings of Panama Canal Zone Masons to their Grand Lodge and invited all of its active grand masters to visit the Zone while in service.

Fourth Estate Entertains

An outstanding feature of the reception given Grand Master Ferrell and District Grand Master Osborn by Fourth Estate Lodge was the publication of an anniversary newspaper made for the occasion and containing photographs made early in the evening of the honor guests of the occasion, the visiting Canal Zone officials and the officers of Fourth Estate Lodge.

Boston newspaper artists, and writers, members of the fraternity, contributed appropriate material for the publication, the title headline of which combined the names of the Boston daily newspapers, all exact reproductions but upon a small scale.

At the dinner the guests numbered 200 and the hall was decorated attractively in blue and gold with the stage banked with gladioli. Short addresses were made by the guests of the evening at the conclusion of the dinner, and the souvenirs were unique.

The reception to the grand officers was held at 8 o'clock. These included Grand Master Ferrell, District Grand Master Ralph Osborn of the Canal Zone, Past Grand Master Arthur D. Prince, Past Grand Master Melvin M. Johnson, Deputy Grand Master Curtis Chipman, Past Deputy Grand Master Frank L. Simpson, Past Senior Grand Warden Stephen C. Luce Jr., Grand Secretary Frederick W. Hamilton, Right Worshipful Gorham W. Walker, District Deputy Grand Master, 3d Masonic District; Grand Marshal Frank H. Hilton, Grand Chaplain Rev. R. Perry Bush, and Worshipful Lyman S. Hapgood, Junior Grand Steward.

Guests present also included Most Worshipful John Pender, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, and presiding and past masters from Vermont, Boston and elsewhere in Massachusetts.

It Happens in Millions of Homes Every Day

World News in Brief

Amarillo, Tex. (AP)—"Jimmy" Tyler, stone mason of Amarillo, has recently moved into the house he was 21 years in the building. Working in odd moments over the long period, he constructed a handsome, two-story stone and brick apartment house. It was only when he was placing the roof on the house that he had the slightest help. The work has been his hobby and his recreation. The location was considered "out in the country," but now is in the business section.

Honolulu (AP)—The United States fleet returning to Hawaii from Australia and the South Seas, was scheduled to arrive in Honolulu Sept. 9 for a fortnight's stay.

Washington (AP)—A study of costs and methods in building construction in all parts of the country will be started this month by five groups of contractors representing the Associated General Contractors of America.

London (AP)—The Turkish Department of Education, in a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Constantinople, has ordered all Turks to adopt surnames. Free choice is to be allowed in the selection of the names, so long as they are not those of historic figures.

London (AP)—Sir Leon Levison of Edinburgh, author and philanthropist, was elected the first president of the new International Hebrew-Christian Alliance, founded by the world Hebrew-Christian conference now in session here.

Washington (AP)—The Treasury has been advised of the appointment of three deputy prohibition administrators in New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine, respectively. The appointments included J. S. Lewis, for New Hampshire, Burt S. Hyland for Vermont and Seth May for Maine.

Santiago, Chile—The Prince of Wales after reviewing a parade of Boy Scouts, went to the suburb of Tobalaba and laid the foundation stone for the clubhouse of the Country Club founded by the British and Chilean communities.

Brussels (AP)—The Government has ordered the deportation from Belgium of a score of foreigners accused of disorderly Communist agitation.

Wichita, Kan., Sept. 9 (AP)—Since its organization in February, 1917, the Wichita Federal Land Bank, serving the states of Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico, has earned $2,957,249.95, Milas Lasater, president, announces. Nearly half of this amount has been returned to borrowers in the nature of dividends.

Sydney, N. S. W. (AP)—The New South Wales Government has introduced a bill in the Legislative Assembly providing for a 44-hour week in all industries covered by agreements and awards of the state arbitration court.

Bismarck, N. D. (AP)—In addition to being marvels of scenic beauty and interest North Dakota's bad lands are a challenge to the state engineering department which is planning to construct 32 miles of new highway through Bad Lands in Billings and Golden Valley counties.

New Orleans (AP)—The State of Mississippi was temporarily enjoined in a Federal Court decision from proceeding in state courts with the suit of its state revenue agent, W. J. Miller, against the Ford Motor Company to collect $12,000,000 alleged to be due for violation of the state's anti-trust laws.

Marietta, O. (AP)—The Aluminum Company of America with offices in Pittsburgh, was the highest bidder on the junking of the wrecked Shenandoah, commander Jacob Klein announces. The Pittsburgh concern is said to have bid 20 cents a pound. The material is a composition of aluminum, copper and maganese.

Montreal (AP)—John M. Finan of Chicago, was elected first vice-president of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers in its convention, defeating Dan W. Stevens of Minneapolis.

SMALLER POTATO CROP IS FORECAST

New England Yield Seems Below 10-Year Average

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Sept. 10 (AP)—A forecast of 41,865,000 bushels of potatoes has been made for New England in reports compiled by the New England Crop Reporting Service, that body announced today. This compares with last year's crop of 56,170,000 bushels and the 10-year average of 44,921,000.

The condition as of Sept. 1 is given as 80.2 per cent of normal, compared with 89.5 per cent last month, 88 per cent a year ago and 82.3 per cent the 10-year average.

The production outlook on Aug. 1 was for 44,922,000 bushels, but adverse conditions, notably early and late blight and acute lack of moisture, caused a drop in the estimate. The crop was said to be much nearer final maturity than usual.

The New England crop this year promises to be about equal to that of Maine alone last year, the report said. The present forecast in that state was given as 30,586,000 bushels compared with 41,175,000 last year and a five year average of 31,725,000. The crop in other New England states is much below last years.

EXTENSION WORK PROGRAM TO OPEN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 10 (Special)—Twenty courses are embodied in the Springfield program for October and November of the division of university extension of the State Department of Education, the western Massachusetts headquarters of which reopened here today. There is a wide variety of commercial, industrial and academic subjects. Prominent business men and women, educators and industrial experts have been engaged to conduct the classes. The courses will begin during the last two weeks of October.

Names now are being placed on file for the formation of special classes, which are arranged to meet the demands of a sufficiently large group of students. A feature of the fall program is the offering of a new 10 lesson course in traffic management, which will be conducted by an official of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Miss Ursula K. Toomey of this city is again the organizer for the western district.

SHOE WORKERS TO HOLD ELECTION

Protective Union to Name Its General Officers

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 10 (Special)—The general election of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union takes place tomorrow, when the members will cast ballots for a general president and three general council members. Three of the four candidates for president are local men, James T. George, Austin E. Gill and Sifroid Pothier, and the fourth is John D. Nolan, of Rochester, N. Y., the present incumbent of the office.

There has been much active campaigning and the election holds more interest than any similar event in the organization's history. A record vote is expected to be cast. It is generally admitted that the contest in Haverhill, numerically the largest in voting strength of any of the shoe centers, lies between Mr. Gill and Mr. George. Mr. Noland is expected to poll a large vote in Rochester, St. Louis and some middle western places.

Members of the union admit that they cannot forecast the outcome of the election with any degree of satisfaction.

MILLS LACK COTTON

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Sept. 10 (AP)—The Lonsdale Company announced today a week's shutdown of its Ann and Hope and Number Four textile mills at Lonsdale, beginning tomorrow night, because of a cotton shortage. About 1150 employees are affected.

PORT OF BOSTON COSTS STUDIED

Comparison With Charges of Other World Ports Is Planned by Chamber

Port charges for vessels entering and leaving Boston are to be discussed in detail by the committee on port facilities of the maritime association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at their next meeting, scheduled for Sept. 21. The association, which is now gathering data relative to charges at all ports in the United States from Portland, Me., to Seattle, Wash., in order to definitely settle the status of the port of Boston in relation to other seaports, expects to have complete information to submit a tabulation to the committee at that time.

This investigation was instigated by the Maritime Association's governing board several weeks ago, and shortly before Capt. Robert Dollar, head of the Dollar Steamship Line, charged at a dinner given in his honor at the chamber that Boston was the most expensive of all the 21 ports of the world touched by his vessels in their voyages.

Charges in question include the special rates paid longshoremen for certain specified hours of work, including the working during regular meal hours. It also includes provisioning, towing, and the score or more of incidental expenses to which a vessel is subject.

Regarding the towing charges, a prominent local towboat man denied the assertion that towing charges at Boston exceeded those of other north Atlantic ports, although other shipping men are reticent to discuss the situation, pending tabulation of the survey by the maritime association and a series of hearings planned with a view to correcting any situation that may be militating against the best interests of the port.

Towing charges are lower at Boston than at Portland, Me., New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, according to the local towboat man. He said that, from his personal experience, other ports were more expensive for towing work than Boston. And this despite the fact that Boston is known as a "high water port" where much of the work to be done has to be on flood tide, and therefore is congested into relatively brief intervals twice each day.

HAVERHILL SHOE PLANT TO CLOSE

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 10 (Special)—The Kimball & Sherman Company, manufacturers of women's turn shoes, has announced its withdrawal from the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association and also that the firm will discontinue business. The concern has been active in the industry for seven years.

Joseph C. Kimball, senior member of the firm, has served the manufacturers' association as president, occupying that position during the critical days when the peace pact was being considered by the union locals and finally adopted and is a member of the board of trustees at the present time.

Sabbatical Years Discussed by Normal School Teachers

Massachusetts Association Holds Its Meeting in Connection With the Annual Conference of the State Normal Schools

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Sept. 10 (Special)—Such things as sabbatical years for teachers in state normal schools of Massachusetts, retirement allowances and pensions, use of association funds, attendance of teachers at important meetings and other matters pertaining to administration were considered this morning at the meeting of the Massachusetts State Normal School Teachers' Association, held in connection with the conference of state normal schools, which opened Tuesday at the Framingham Normal School.

At a round table of teachers of art and handwork yesterday, Royal B. Farnum, state director of art and principal of the Massachusetts Normal Art School, advocated that entrance examinations in drawing for the normal schools be more rigorously rated and placed upon the same plane as all other subjects. As a required subject in the normal schools it deserves greater recognition and clearer teaching previous to entrance, he said.

Drawing as General Subject

Mr. Farnum would have drawing recognized more distinctly as a general, not a special, subject, but one in which all children should have some instruction, as in composition, drawing being essential to every individual. He continued:

Drawing is taught primarily as a vehicle of expression, not to develop artists. Its results may be crude technically, but if the expression illustrates the idea its purpose is in large measure fulfilled. As in English, the effort is constantly made to perfect the expression. Design and color are taught primarily to train the children in the fundamentals of good taste and in their simple applications seek to relate expression to everyday needs, in school and out.

From the examination papers in drawing presented by recent candidates for entrance to the normal schools, it is apparent that there is inadequate instruction or no training before entrance.

Drawing and training in art expression are recognized today as general, not special subjects in education and as such are taught chiefly by the grade teacher, under expert supervision. No one questions the ability of the regular teacher to teach music, all can sing a little and most can play some musical instrument.

Similar With Music

The situation is similar with regard to music as with drawing, at least in so far as general ability is concerned; it is also like the teaching of literature. Everyone can write, and is expected to. Literary appreciation and ability to write thoughts in correct English are not questioned for we know they are of the utmost value to common living in our modern civilization.

So in drawing and art training, both of which are vital to human activities. All manufactured forms are first drawn, and every human being gives expression to his ideas of taste. It is essential therefore that children be taught through drawing and through design the fundamentals of these vital aspects of modern living.

In high schools offering courses leading to the normal schools it is rather necessary that instruction in drawing and art be given from the standpoint of the foregoing.

Standards and methods in normal school libraries were discussed at a round table of librarians, led by Miss E. Louise Jones, field secretary of the state division of public libraries. Miss Gladys Pratt of the Westfield Normal School showed a map of "literary Massachusetts," made under her direction by students at that school showing the locations of stories laid in Massachusetts.

This afternoon the conference adjourned for a field day and outing at the Framingham Country Club.

BETTER RAILROAD SERVICE DEMANDED

WESTFIELD, Mass., Sept. 10 (Special)—A petition to the Public Utilities Commission, demanding investigation of conditions existing on the Northampton division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad was drafted at a meeting of representatives of Northampton, Easthampton, Southampton, Southwick and this city in the Chamber of Commerce rooms yesterday.

The railroad, it was said, has been given ample time to provide better service accommodations since its promise was received in May, and steps must be taken to gain improved mail and express service as well as better passenger accommodations.

MOOSE CLOSE CONVENTION

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 10 (AP)—Detroit was selected for next year's convention city of the Independent and Benevolent Order of Moose, which body today closed its annual convention. David McDaniels of New York was re-elected supreme dictator, and in the auxiliary body Octavia Washington was installed as supreme noble queen.

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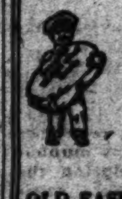

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"NO, I don't read many good books. After a hard day's work at the office I don't feel much inclined for heavy reading."

The man who was talking had expressed surprise at his host's extensive library, where they were chatting.

"If you once got started, I don't think you'd find good literature 'heavy,'" the host replied. "After all the only reason why our greatest authors are considered great is because they can tell a story better than anyone else. The trouble is that most people make hard work of reading. They get hold of the works of some famous writer and plough through them with a grim determination.

"The whole secret is to get variety into your reading. Spend a few minutes with one author today, with another tomorrow. That's the way I do, and I wouldn't miss my daily dip into a good book for the world. And, incidentally, I don't feel embarrassed when people start to talk literature."

* * *

How many times have you resolved to read the world's great masterpieces—and been baffled by the problem of what to read and where to begin? You know that good reading offers a sure, quick way to broad culture, that it enriches your mind, increases your powers of expression, makes you more interesting to others.

But there is such a vast store of literature. We have only time for the most outstanding masterpieces. Where shall we begin? How can we avoid monotony?

What is this new idea?

It came like a flash of inspiration—the answer to these questions. A group of famous men of letters conceived it. Out of their broad knowledge of the world's literature, they created a new plan of reading—a plan that enables even the busiest individual to become familiar with the best in the writings of the ages—and a plan that makes good reading one of the most entertaining of pastimes, *a thrilling experience.*

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STRONGER CUSTOMS PATROLS ASKED BY FEDERAL WORKERS

Undermanning of Immigration Service on Borders Protested at Convention in Boston—Maine Delegate Tells of Inadequacy of Wage and Personnel

Requesting improvement of the customs and immigration patrols on the Mexican and Canadian borders, and emphasizing the unfortunate undermanning of the service which now exists, the national convention of the Federation of Federal Employees, which is in session at the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, today passed a resolution calling for action to render the service more effective.

Willard E. Barrows of Portland, Me., a delegate to the convention, related that along the Canadian border in his division there are long stretches of territory where members of the customs or immigration service are totally unable to carry out their duties, and that in an effort to do so they work long hours overtime with no extra pay. Not only are the patrols insufficient, but at recognized ports of entry along the official New England border, stations are undermanned.

Mr. Barrows gave many graphic illustrations of the insufficiency of the patrol, and said that it is only the New England consciences of the members of the service which keep the work going. After he had finished speaking, Dan F. Connor, a delegate from San Antonio, Texas, told the same story about conditions on the Mexican border, and said that the Texas conscience kept patrolmen at work oftentimes 24 hours at a stretch.

Retirement Act

Speakers at the convention made it clear, and the resolution pointed out, that the desire of the Government employees is to render the necessary service and enforce laws, and that their chief aim is not increased wages, or pay for overtime work. They feel, however, that the great burden which is being placed upon members of the border patrols is too much, and they request an increase in the man power of the service.

It was expected by officers and delegates of the federation that a resolution dealing with a change of the retirement act will be passed at a late afternoon session today, and the measure is regarded as one of the most important of the session. The resolution says: "Resolved, that the executive council of the National Federation of Federal Employees be instructed to continue its efforts in behalf of the liberalizing of the Retirement Act, endeavoring to have added a provision for optional retirement after 30 years' service without regard to age, and for preferential consideration for employees engaged in hazardous occupations."

The measures of the desired retirement act were nearly passed by the last Congress, and only failed because of pressure of other legislation. It is hoped to increase the retirement annuity, of which the employees pay a share, from $720 to $1200 per year, and to reduce the retirement age from 70 years to 62 and 65 years.

Preference Plan

A resolution was passed favoring the giving of preference to federal employees who may have been previously dismissed from federal employ without prejudice, when they are applicants for new positions. It was explained that the discontinuance of many federal offices and departments periodically throws employees out of work, and it was believed that they should have preference when they are candidates for new positions.

John Manning, head of the label trades department of the American Federation of Labor, addressed the meeting, and explained the project, his own idea, now being carried out by the American Federation of Labor, of showing a moving picture portraying the progress and history of the Labor movement. It is planned to have the picture completed for advance showing before the next convention of the A. F. of L., and subsequently it will be exhibited all over the country along with lectures and entertainments in the interest of the Labor movement.

This evening the delegates will motor along the North Shore, and will dine at the Ocean House, Swampscott. Tomorrow morning the election of officers will be held, and afterward the final business of the legislative committee will be presented. Many delegates will go to Portland, Me., on the invitation of Delegate Barrows, to spend the week-end as the guest of federal employees there, and L. C. Steward, president of the federation, will head the party.

LABOR MEN ASKED TO ACT ON FILM TAX

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Sept. 10 (AP)—The support of the delegates to the fortieth annual convention of the Connecticut Federation of Labor in the contest against the state film tax law is asked in a resolution presented yesterday by Eugene Treiber, secretary of the Motion Picture Operators' Union of Connecticut. He predicted that within six months, because of the non-renewal of contracts between distributors and exhibitors, more than 300 operators will be thrown out of work.

A discussion developed at this afternoon's session over a requirement of delegates to wear five union labels on their clothing or be disqualified from attending the sessions. Several delegates reported that they were unable to get five union labels. One reported that in a visit to 150 stores in four Massachusetts cities and three in Connecticut he had been unable to find any union labels. A Stamford man said that he had to go to New York for union-made underwear, shoes and shirts.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 10

THE "most beneficial thing done for humanity" or the "most beautiful action" witnessed in Chicago during the coming year will be rewarded with a prize of $1000, it is announced by the Chicago Daily News. The award is to be made in memory of the late Victor F. Lawson, publisher of the News, who had recently considered "how it might be possible most clearly to make apparent by specific examples the sources of this city's moral greatness."

Out of that consideration, continues the writer of the News' editorial announcement, came Mr. Lawson's approval of the statement which follows in part:

> This is pre-eminently a city of achievement and not of material achievement alone. It is a city where spiritual values are cherished and good deeds are unassumingly done without thought of appreciative recognition.
>
> In the fever and sweat of every day's labor and generally amid the absorbing business of living, beautiful things accomplished by fine spirits with a passion for service too commonly escape public notice. The revolting things, the acts revealing animal natures, continually obtrude upon popular attention. Deeds of moral beauty that enrich human existence and benefits bestowed upon humanity through persistent effort and tireless research certainly should not count for less in the day's news than do evil actions.
>
> The Daily News during its half-century of existence has always chronicled with special pleasure achievements beneficial to mankind. For these mark the true progress of the race. In the hope that it will be enabled to discover and make known many such achievements performed within the area of Greater Chicago, the Daily News makes this announcement:
>
> It will award $1000 to the person who shall be judged by the Daily News to have performed in the coming 12 months within the borders of Greater Chicago the most beautiful action or to have done the most beneficial thing for humanity.

Ilkley, Yorks, Eng.
Special Correspondence

ALONG the Yorkshire coast, where the streams from the great moors run into the sea and form clefts in the cliffs and tiny harbor mouths, there nestle little fishing hamlets, ancient and picturesque, unchanged through centuries, and still unaffected by incursions from the outside world. Each hamlet is self-contained and self-centered to a remarkable degree, and almost the entire population in each is related closely until all outside of their own immediate circle are regarded as "foreigners" and treated as such.

Two such typical fishing villages are Runswick and Staithes, distant only three miles from each other as the crow flies, but separated by an abrupt high moorland, and having little or no interest in or connection with each other. Indeed they have prided themselves upon their aloofness and boasted of having no dealings with each other.

Not long ago both fishing fleets were caught in a sudden northeast gale and were obliged to seek safety. The Staithes men found they could not make their own landing and so joined forces with the fleet from Runswick, and as the morning broke all safely came into port in Runswick Bay—harbor it can scarcely be called, for the boats are beached on the open shore—each man lending a hand to his neighbor in getting the boats hauled up above tide water.

Meanwhile the good wives of Runswick—seeing from their windows on the cliffs what had befallen, and how the men of Staithes had perforce found refuge at their doors—made themselves busy and hastily reset the tables and brought out larger provision, and when hosts and guests arrived they found everything ready and a hearty welcome awaiting them all.

Before the meal was ended a curious sight was seen, for over the brow of the moor separating the hamlets suddenly appeared a stream of excited, eager women—the good wives from Staithes, old and young, stout and lean, hurrying, laughing, talking, each one carrying "her man's" shoes and stockings in her hands to enable him to walk home in comfort without his big sea boots.

No sooner did the Runswick women behold this further invasion than they rose to renewed efforts. The tables were reset, more fish fried, more loaves cut. The Staithes housewives were welcomed with warmth, and a second meal prepared and partaken of with right good will.

Then, as the storm abated and the noontide sun began to warm the earth, the men of Staithes, with their wives, departed, while the Runswick folk settled down to rest, not analyzing at all what they had done. But men of Staithes and men of Runswick Bay have since recognized themselves as brothers. The storm clouds had silver linings.

PRICE TREND UPWARD FOR BITUMINOUS COAL

Despite increasing receipts of bituminous coal in New England, prices are moving upward and good New River and Pocahontas is now offered at $6.75 per gross ton on cars at Boston. A few months ago considerable coal of equal quality was sold here at $1.50 a ton less. Sixty-five per cent of all bituminous receipts in this section are brought by water.

Rail receipts rose 26 per cent during August. Certain industrial consumers are turning to all rail bituminous, having found they can land such coal at their plants cheaper than the tidewater coal. This is particularly significant in view of the fact that trade indications point to a price of $7 being reached for tidewater coal here shortly and also that demand for tidewater is relatively slack.

WOMEN VOTERS TO MEET

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 10 (Special)—Promotion of education and citizenship and improvement in legislation and law enforcement are the main objectives of the Maine League of Women Voters, which has fixed upon Oct. 18 for its annual convention in Portland. Mrs. Arthur L. Bates of Portland is president.

FIRST SENATE PETITION

William I. Hennessey of Dorchester, State Senator, today filed the first petition in the Senate for the consideration of the next sitting of the Legislature. The petition provides for greater protection by banks in transporting money from the banking institutions to factories and places of business.

International Law Program Called Way to World Peace

N. Corey Hanks Urges Unity of Action Between the United States and Great Britain as Step to World Ban on Manufacture of Munitions

"If the nations of the world strive to become bound together under some workable program of international law, which shall operate between them as the federal law operates between states here in the United States, I believe that greatest problem of the ages, which is the arrangement of our international relationships and the permanent establishment of world peace, can be made a fact," said N. Corey Hanks, lecturer and author, who will lecture later in the year at Harvard in social ethics and who made the opening address in the year's program of the Men's Bible Class at the Morgan Memorial Church of All Nations last evening, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Hanks, beside lecturing widely throughout the country is proprietor of a stock farm in Burleigh, Ida., and he paused a moment in his discussion of international problems to dwell with visible interest and delight upon the possessions there which are a result of his unremitting interest and affection.

Undaunted by Handicaps

Following a mine accident 30 years ago Mr. Hanks, whose grandfather, Ephraim Hanks, was a cousin of Nancy Hanks, mother of Abraham Lincoln, lost the sight of eyes and use of hands. Gallantly undismayed by what might have been felt an insuperable handicap he started to complete the education he had set as his goal. He says now that it was faith in the ultimate outcome that enabled him to finish not only his courses at Leland Stanford University and his graduate study in international law at Harvard but to produce an enormous amount of writing and to have time to lecture to audiences all over the country as well as to keep accurate touch on the progress of his farm.

"International relations, the outlook for peace in the world is my deepest present interest," continued Mr. Hanks. "There is much talk of the League of Nations and the World Court. I think the League of Nations, as Mr. Wilson planned it, is a cumbersome agent. I cannot even agree that either is the most effective mechanism yet devised and therefore to be utilized while others, more effective, are being developed.

Basis of Good Will

"If Great Britain and the United States could adopt an amplified program of international law, I believe a gradual, sound basis of international good will and fellowship as well as world-wide respect for and adherence to the law would result.

"Out of such a plan would inevitably come a world-wide prohibition of the manufacture of war materials. Wars cannot be waged without war materials. When we make it not worth while for nations to go to war then there will be no more war. I am absolutely certain the earliest realization of world peace lies in an effective and uncumbersome mechanism for the enforcement of laws between nations, a mechanism all the nations of the world will respect and honor and find it worth while to preserve inviolate."

ABINGTON TAX RATE DROPS

ABINGTON, Mass., Sept. 10—The tax rate for 1925 is $33.90, the assessors announced yesterday. This is a reduction of $6.10 from last year's rate, secured by taking $20,000 from the surplus to be used for reducing the tax rate. The appropriations amount to $198,596.79. Total valuation of the town is $4,910,-838. This year's increase in taxable property amounts to $114,000. The county tax is $12,557.11 and the State tax $11,330, both increases over last year.

In the Ship Lanes

By FRANKLIN SNOW

SHIPPING conditions in the Pacific are immeasurably better than those in the Atlantic if the scramble for ships is a criterion. Within the last few months the Pacific Mail has almost lost its identity, while the Dollar Line and the American Oriental Mail (the latter formerly the Admiral Line) have been strengthened by the addition of new vessels.

While Atlantic lines are pointing to the dearth of ocean traffic, the Pacific lines are reporting favorable business, with American lines carrying a satisfactory volume of the tonnage.

To the Philippines American ships are carrying a growing proportion of the imports and exports. In May, 1925, American flag vessels carried 53 per cent of the imports, as compared with 40 per cent in May, 1924, the British ships carrying only 30 per cent in May, 1925, a decrease from 40 per cent last year. In the exports the situation was less favorable to American ships, which dropped from 62 to 41 per cent of the total traffic, while the British ships increased their volume of tonnage handled from 20 to 37 per cent.

◆ ◆ ◆

Mergers of Japanese lines have been considered for the last two years, the report being that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha would consolidate. This project is now reported definitely abandoned. The Toyo Kaisha has been making special efforts to get control of the silk business, and is now in second place, having risen from fourth among the companies handling this highly profitable traffic. Its terminus is San Francisco. Some of its ships continue on down the coast to Los Angeles. Honolulu is a port of call.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha operates from the Orient to North Pacific ports, including Victoria and Seattle, while the third Japanese company, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, in its transpacific service, operates between Yokohama and the north coast ports of Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma and Vancouver. It also operates an extensive fleet to the west and east coasts of South America direct from Japan, has a freight line to New York and lines to Europe through the Suez Canal.

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The Shipping Board's sale to the Dollar interests of the five "President" ships formerly operated by its managing operators in the Pacific places the control of American shipping largely in the hands of the Dollar companies, which have at least taken a patriotic, and as it has developed, a profitable step in operating its ships in the round-the-world service. In thus carrying the American flag to ports where it was seldom seen before, and on regular schedule, Captain Dollar has done much to re-establish American shipping.

In this instance, many shipping men incline to the view that the Dollar interests can manage the American lines in the Pacific to advantage. Competition is provided by the several foreign lines, including the Japanese companies and the Canadian Pacific, operating from Vancouver and Victoria, thus averting the possibility of one company obtaining any monopoly.

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Eleven ships Europe-bound left New York the day before "Labor Day" carrying a few late vacationists although the majority of the passengers were on regular business trips. Led by the Leviathan of the United States Lines, the fleet of outgoing ships, with four incoming liners loaded to capacity, kept the North River waterfront busy.

Baggage handling facilities, due to the strike of transfer company employees, were taxed to capacity, steamship lines endeavoring to provide trucks for baggage transfer, while taxicabs were even more in demand than ever. With the taxis utilized in the uptown section because of the holiday exodus from the city, passengers arriving on incoming ships were held at the piers for extended periods of time awaiting cabs.

Among the fleet of outgoing ships, the French Line had two, the flagship Paris and La Savoie, the White Star Line dispatched the Homeric and Celtic, and the Cunard Line sent out the Carinthia and the Caronia.

DR. HSIEH TO SPEAK AT ENGINEERS' CLUB

Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, managing director of the Chinese Trade and Labor Bureau of Boston, is to discuss "China and Its Relations With the United States" at a meeting of the Engineers' Blue Room Club of Boston, Scenic Auditorium, 4 Berkeley Street, Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

Dr. Hsieh has just returned from the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass., where he was the only Chinese member of the round table conferences, taking part in the discussions on the situation in China.

COLLEGE BUILDING PLANNED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 10 (Special)—Contracts have been let for the erection of a two-story addition to the Springfield College group. Work will be commenced at once and it is planned to have the building completed by Jan. 1.

NEW BUS LINE PROPOSED

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 10 (Special)—Plans for a $60,000 bus line from Great Barrington to this city were outlined last night by Clinton Q. Richmond, general manager of the Berkshire Street Railway Company, at an informal session of the City Council. The street railway company plans to operate six busses on an hourly schedule throughout the year.

TAX RATE INCREASED

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 10 (AP) — The tax rate was announced yesterday at $35.80, an increase of $4 over 1924.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Ingram B. Slocum, San Francisco, Calif.
Miss Mary I. Meschrs, New York City.
Mrs. Celia Ellsworth Rounds, Fall River, Mass.
Lillian P. Edwards, Laconia, N. H.
Richard P. Verrall, New York City.
William D. Baldwin, New York City.
Thomas Milsom, Cliffside Park, N. J.
Isabella Milsom, Cliffside Park, N. J.
Mrs. Irene Shafer, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Margaret I. Ruhstadt, West Palm Beach, Fla.
Fannie I. Ruhstadt, West Palm Beach, Fla.
Carrie F. Lyman, Hotel Bellevue.
L. L. King, Greely, Colo.
Neil King, Greely, Colo.
James Howard Beck, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, New York City.
Cuthbert Allan Taylor, New York City.
Mrs. Helen L. Beebe, Brooklyn, N. Y.
G. W. Beebe, Brooklyn, N. Y.
F. L. Zieber, Reading, Pa.
Mrs. Henry Wight, Sanford, Fla.
Mrs. R. B. Everson, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Vance Hager Gerber, St. Louis, Mo.
Lillian Mae Miller, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
Mrs. Estella J. Craik, Winona, Minn.
Laura Se Nour, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Margaret G. Foster, Los Angeles, Calif.
Frank W. Foster, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Bertha A. Feldmann, Richmond Hill, L. I.
Miss G. Frances Andre, Ozone Park, L. I.
W. F. Oakley, Montclair, N. J.
Mrs. W. F. Oakley, Montclair, N. J.
Miss Helen G. Oakley, Montclair, N. J.
Martha J. Bright, Washington, D. C.
Pauline Lawrence, Concord, N. H.
George W. Compton, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Emma G. Perkins, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary D. Edwards, Danville, Ill.
Mr. and Mrs. John Eliot Noon, St. Louis, Mo.
Caroline Galbraith, Los Angeles, Calif.
Florence Ashenfelter, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Amy T. Lewis, New York City.
Marjorie Brittingham, New York City.
Ellen Lewis, New York City.
Louise Lewis, New York City.
Mrs. J. Alfred Roper, Dayton, O.
Mrs. Minnie McConkey, Laurel, Miss.
George McConkey, Laurel, Miss.
Lorraine Lewis, New York City.
Grace L. Danforth, Buffalo, N. Y.
Abby Dennis Fitch, Buffalo, N. Y.
Adolph J. Allert, Buffalo, N. Y.
Grace P. Allert, Buffalo, N. Y.
Blanche Chapman, Chicago, Ill.
Bess Heaton, Omaha, Neb.
Mrs. W. C. Heaton, Omaha, Neb.

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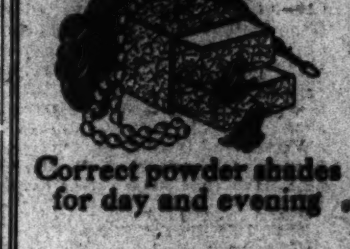

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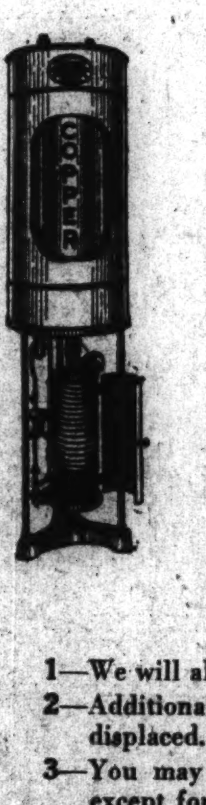


RADIO

JAPANESE PLAN LARGER STATIONS

Transfer of High-Power Stations to Private Interests Is Made

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—The long-discussed transfer of the Japanese high-power radio system to private interests appears to have become a fact within the last two months, says the Electrical Division of the Department of Commerce. The new radio company, which is subsidized by the Government, is known as the Nippon Musen Denshin Kaisha (Japanese Wireless Federation). It is planning on the construction of four high-power stations, approximately 80 kilowatts each, the material and equipment to be purchased from an American company.

In addition to the present stations at Haronomachi and Tomioka, new stations will be built at Issamimura and Kaisomura. The last named will communicate with the United States.

The new operating company is controlled entirely by Japanese capital, the Government participating. An offer from an American company to subscribe to a portion of stock was refused recently. Pending the completion of the new station, arrangements have been made whereby messages filed by Japan for Europe will be handled via the Tomioka station to the Pacific high-power stations at Hawaii and San Francisco and thence via their Atlantic system to Europe.

When the new equipment is complete, individual Japanese stations will handle traffic with Nauen, Germany, with Bordeaux, France, and with the various radio stations of the Far East as well as the United States.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR THURSDAY, SEPT. 10, 1925

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CNRM, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)
8 p. m.—Studio program by the orchestra of the R. M. S. Doric.

CKAC, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)
6 p. m.—Piano courses by Emiliano Renaud. 8—Canadian radio artists; talks.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280.2 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—WNAC dinner dance, Shepard Colonial orchestra, direction Billy Lossez. 6:30—Late news flashes and baseball results. 6:35—"Reminiscences" by an old-time Bostonian. 6:45—Traditional Jewish melodies for New Years, the Rev. M. Halpern and male quartet.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Michael Alvern, singer. 7 to 10—National program from WEAF.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)
6 p. m.—Leo Reisman Lenox Ensemble. 6:15—Program of songs. 8 to 9:30—Musical program.

WCTS, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)
7 p. m.—National program from WEAF.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Dinner program. 6:35—Book chat. 6:45—Program by WGY orchestra and Archibald Galbraith, baritone. 7:30—United States Marine Band, from Washington. 9—Royal hour from WJZ. 10—Song recital by Margaret J. Littell, soprano, accompanied by Ollie Yettru. 10:30—Organ recital.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
5 to 11 p. m.—Dinner music; midweek services under the auspices of the Greater New York Federation of Churches; "Cushman Serenaders;" talk, by George Elliott Cooley; "Radio Artists;" orchestra; Vincent Lopez and his Pennsylvania Orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—Dinner music. 7:30—United States Marine Band from Washington. 9—"The Romanys" Royal Hour of Music. 10:05—Dance music.

WJY, New York City (405 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 7:15—Talk by Wayne Dinsmore, auspices of Horse Association of America.

WNYC, New York City (526 Meters)
5:45 p. m.—Song recital. 6:10—Arcady Orchestra. 7—Baseball talk. 7:15—Haltenborn's Orchestra from Prospect Park. 9:15—Special program.

WGBS, New York City (316 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Perl Orchestra. 6:30—Boys' Club Hour. 7:30—Oliver Sayler, "Footlight and Lamplight," Book and Play Review. 8—Lydia Mason, pianiste. 8:30—Theater program.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)
5:45 p. m.—Fifteen-minute organ recital. 6—"Kentucky Serenaders." 7:30—Atlantic City Beauty Pageant; judging of the most beautiful girl in evening clothes, awarding of prizes. 10—Dance orchestra.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (509 Meters)
7 p. m.—Comfort's Philharmonic Orchestra, with prominent soloists. 7:40—"Song of the Surf"; surf sounds of the Atlantic Ocean. 7:50—Veselli's Band, with prominent soloists. 9—The Gaylord and Young dance orchestra. 10—The California Night Hawks.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
7 p. m.—Shoreham orchestra. 7:30—Concert by the United States Marine Band. 9—"The Romanys Royal Hour of Music." 10—Meyer Davis' Band.

KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)
7 p. m.—Baseball scores. 8—Farm program. 9—Public policy program. 10:15—Concert from the Willows, Oakmont.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461.3 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8-10—National program from WEAF.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 7-10—National program from WEAF.

WEAR, Cleveland, O. (389.4 Meters)
7 p. m.—Dinner dance concert. 8—Studio concert program. 9—Chauncey Lee and his orchestra. 10—Organ recital.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7—National program from WEAF.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

CNRW, Winnipeg, Man. (450 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—The Children's Story. 9—Dance program. 10—Studio program.

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
7 p. m.—National program from WEAF. 9—Weather report.

KYW, Chicago, Ill. (536 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:20—Musical program. 9—"Evening at Home" program.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
8 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8:50—"Seckatary Hawkins." 11:03—Popular entertainment and dance program. 12—WLW concert orchestra. 1 a. m.—Midnight "Bow Wows."

WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
10 p. m.—Marion McKay's orchestra with studio features. 11—Classical program, vocal and instrumental.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)
7:30 to 9 p. m.—New Albany, Ind., Night under the direction of Mrs. J. E. Harmon, Jr. Digest of the International Sunday School lesson for Sept. 13. Welfare talk.

Evening Features

FOR FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

CNRA, Moncton, N. B. (313 Meters)
8 p. m.—Kiddies' half hour. 9—Studio artists' program by artists from Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, followed by the CNRA dance orchestra.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CNRT, Toronto, Ont. (357 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8:30—Studio program, "Ye Olde Tyme Village Quartet." 10:30—Dance program.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Musicale. 7—Courtesy program. 8—Dance music. 9—Grindell's orchestra.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—Bordian Trio concert. 8:30—Copley orchestra. 9—Eastern States Exposition orchestra; address on "Boys' and Girls' Club Work."

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)
6 p. m.—Travelers' Jongleurs. 7:10—Musical program. 8:05—Talk. 8:30—Dance music.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)
6 p. m.—Program by Albany Strand orchestra. 6:40—Comedy, "Ming Toy's Romance," presented by the WGY Players. 9:30—Program by Marion Brewer, soprano; Marion Carey, reader; Clayton Schufeldt, violinist, and Mary Richards Krause, accompanist.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
5 to 11 p. m.—Dinner music; "Sir Hobgoblin Talk" by Blanche Elizabeth Wade; Happiness Boys; Eagle Trio; Home Entertainers; Bossert orchestra; Jack Albin and his orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner music. 7:10—Musical program. 9:30—Dance music.

WJY, New York City (405 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 7:30—Looseleaf current topics. 7:45—Special program. 9—Monte Carlo Virginians.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)
6 p. m.—Special program. 8—Hour of music by trio. 9:03—Dance music. 10—Special features. 11—Dance orchestra.

WNYC, New York City (526 Meters)
6:10 p. m.—Dance program. 7:05—Herbert Neuman, pianist. 7:15—Concert by the Monarch Band. 9:15—Violin recital by Rudolph Joskowitz.

WAHG, Richmond Hill, N. Y. (316 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Thornton Fisher, sport talk. 6:45—George Wooley, saxophone. 7—Davison Sisters, songs. 7:15—Emery Deutsch, violinist. 7:30—Charles Relyea, baritone. 9—Radio question box. 9:15—Frank Lauria and his orchestra.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)
5:45 p. m.—Fifteen-minute organ recital. 6—Morton Trio dinner music. 7:05—Kentucky Serenaders; Ambassador dinner concert. 8:30—Atlantic City beauty pageant; presentation of inter-city beauties; crowning of "Miss America," 1925 and selections of "American Venus."

WLIT, Philadelphia, Pa. (394 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dream Daddy with the boys and girls. 7—Studio artist recital. 7:15—Arcadia concert orchestra. 7:30—"Welch's Minstrels" and dance music. 9:30—Popular program. 10—Dance music. 10:30—Special program.

WCAP, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
7:35 p. m.—Special program. 8—Organ recital. 9:15—Trio concert. 10:15—Dance program.

KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)
8:25 p. m.—News items. 8:45—Concert. 9:55—Weather forecast.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461.3 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7—Address, current motor topics. 8—Concert. 9—Dance music.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
6 p. m.—Winger's entertainers. 8—Program of popular music. 10 to 12—Supper music; dance orchestra.

WEAR, Cleveland, O. (389.4 Meters)
7 p. m.—Children's hour. 8—Talks by prominent Clevelanders. 8:30 to 11—Program of dance music.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—News orchestra and soloists. 9—Dance program.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—Gordon Cooke Ensemble. 9:05—Organ recital.

KYW, Chicago, Ill. (536 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 6:30—"Home Lovers' Hour" program. 9-11:30—Midnight Revue.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)
6:45 p. m.—Lullaby time. 7—Studio program. 8—Musical program. 9:40—Ford and Glenn Time.

WJJD, Mooseheart, Ill. (303 Meters)
6:45 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:15—Musical program. 10:30-1 a. m.—Concert, studio numbers, orchestra and organ.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)
7:30 to 9 p. m.—Concert by Virginia Vetter's Entertainers; Virginia Vetter, piano and director; Louis Abel, saxophone; Raymond Lawrence, saxophone; Elmore Weissrock, trumpet; Bill Scharre, banjo; August Rapp, drums; Robert Lawrence, trombone; Civil Service talk by O. A. Beckman.

KSD, St. Louis, Mo. (540 Meters)
7 p. m.—Arne Arnesen's orchestra. 7:30—"Commerce Hour," special program. 8—Recital by Frank Kulla, tenor.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)
6 p. m.—Piano tuning-in number; address; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; Plantation Players. 8—Varied musical program by the Radio Orchestra.

WHO, Des Moines, Iowa (526 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Musical program. 11—Dance program by the Kirkwood Orchestra.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (522 Meters)
6:25 p. m.—Orchestra. 7:10—Weekly sports talk. 9—Courtesy program.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—John McFall and his Honey Boys orchestra. 8:30—Piano recital by Mrs. Anna Majer Rapley, teacher and concertist.

KFKX, Hastings, Neb. (288 Meters)
9 to 11 p. m.—Special program.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

CNRE, Edmonton, Alta. (517 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Children's half hour. 8:30 to 10:30—Studio concert by concert party in vocal and instrumental selections.

KOA, Denver, Colo. (322 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:30—Preview of International Sunday School Lesson. 8:10—Studio program commemorating old-time music.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KFOA, Seattle, Wash. (450 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner music. 6:45—Studio programs. 10—Eddie Harkness and his orchestra.

KGW, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)
9 p. m.—Studio concert. 10:30—Hoot Owls; Rose City Trio and Pantages Acts.

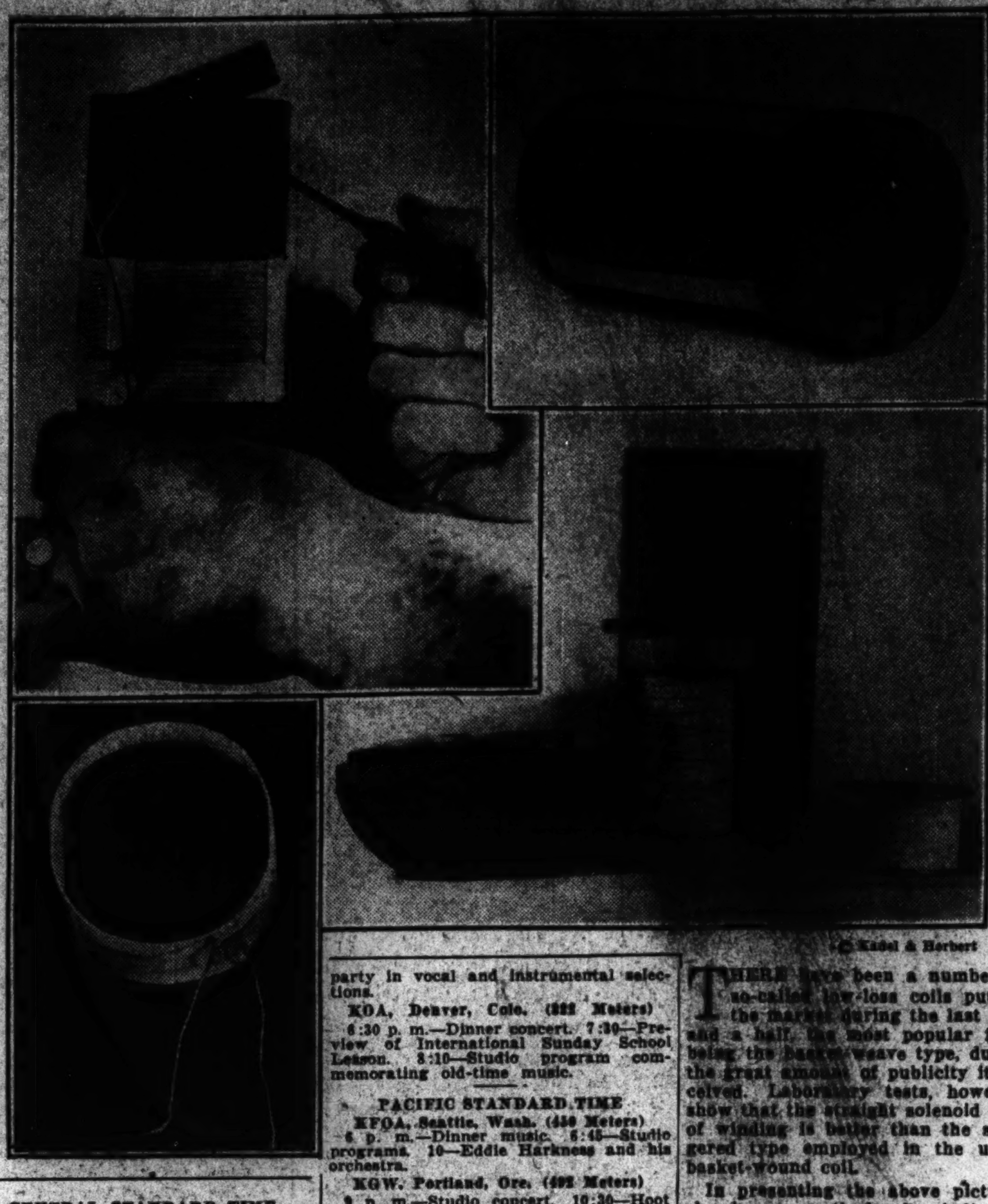
KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (429 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—Program from Loew's Warfield Theater. 7—Palace concert orchestra. 8 to 11—Concert and dance orchestras.

KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters)
7 p. m.—Courtesy programs. 8—West coast theaters. 9—Courtesy program. 10—Feature program. 11—Dance music. 12 to 2 a. m.—Night Hawks.

KHJ, Los Angeles, Calif. (405 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Children's program. 7:30—Gladys De Witt, "Romance of the Santa Fe Trail." 8—Courtesy program. 10—Radio show program. 11—Art Hickman's dance orchestra.

KFWO, Catalina Island, Calif. (211 Meters)
5 to 6 p. m.—Golden hour studio program. 7:30 to 9—Porter's Marine Band.

This Method Saves Use of Tubing



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THERE have been a number of so-called low-loss coils put on the market during the last year and a half, the most popular form being the basket-weave type, due to the great amount of publicity it received. Laboratory tests, however, show that the straight solenoid type of winding is better than the staggered type employed in the usual basket-wound coil.

In presenting the above pictures showing a method of winding a straight solenoid coil without the use of tubing, the primary value is the saving of the price of good bakelite or other compound material. The simple system outlined in this story is due to John Van Orden of Paterson, N. J.

The paraphernalia required consists of a wooden cylinder, six inches long and three inches in diameter, two small wedges, three by one by ½ inches, adhesive tape, the necessary wire, and two heavy rubber bands. These will be noted in the lower right-hand picture. The upper right-hand photograph shows the first step required in making the coil. The two wedges are placed between the halves of the cylinder and all are held in place by the rubber bands. Five strips of adhesive tape, each the length of the cylinder, are now placed around the form, spaced equal distances from each other.

The wire is now wound on in the usual manner and the adhesive tape is turned back over the windings, fastening them securely in place. The coil shown is one with a 30-turn secondary and a 15-turn primary. When the coil is completed the wedges are forced out as shown, permitting the coil to be easily removed. These steps are shown in the upper left-hand photograph. The lower left-hand picture shows the completed coil.

STATION IN BRITISH GUIANA

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—A direction-finding station at the wireless station at Thomas lands in Georgetown, British Guiana, has been officially opened, according to Consul Gaston Smith, Georgetown, British Guiana, in a report to the United States Department of Commerce. Bearings will be furnished at a charge of 5s. each to all vessels which call up the wireless station for that purpose; payments must be made at the office of the Harbor Board, Public Buildings, Georgetown. The staton has been calibrated from 330 degrees to 26 degrees. Bearings given east of 26 degrees must be taken as only approximate until calibration has been completed.

POWER INCREASES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—Several large radiocasting stations have increased their power very materially according to the radio section of the Department of Commerce. WOK, the Neutrowound Radio Manufacturing Company of Homewood, Ill., has increased its power from 1500 to 5000 watts; WHO, the Bankers Life of Des Moines, Iowa, has increased its power from 1500 to 5000 watts. WEAF, the American Telephone & Telegraph, New York, has increased its power from 4000 to 4500 watts; and WGY, the General Electric Company, at Schenectady, has increased its power from 2500 to 3000 watts.

BOSCH MAGNETO NOW IN RADIO

Sets and Equipment to Be Seen at New York Show

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 9 (Special)—Entrance of the American Bosch Magneto Company into the radio field has been definitely accomplished after more than two years of preliminary work. The local plant this week commenced production of a new six-tube receiving set, embodying exclusive features, at a rate of 100 sets daily, and in connection with the sets is manufacturing two sizes of reproducers, both of which are now in regular production.

The introduction of Bosch radio products to the field will be formally made at the opening of the New York Radio Show Saturday, when receiving sets, reproducers and B battery eliminating units will be shown by the company. National distribution has already been arranged for and shipments are now being made.

A section of the main plant has been set aside for the radio production and a force of 250 workers is now employed. President Arthur T. Murray says that he hopes to reach and maintain a production schedule of 2000 sets monthly, with a corresponding production of reproducers.

SPRINGFIELD SCHOOLS OPEN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 10 (Special)—An increase of 1300 pupils over the enrollment of last year was recorded at the opening of the public schools of the city with a total attendance of 21,495 boys and girls.

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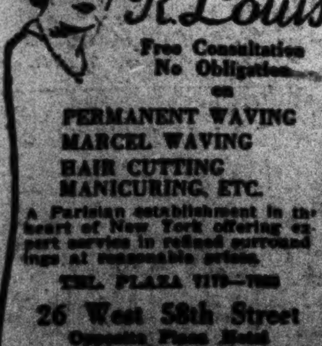

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John Wanamaker NEW YORK

Architecture — Art — Motion Pictures

Modern Scandinavian Architecture

II. SWEDEN

Another article on this subject appeared in the Monitor on Sept. 3.

THAT this age can produce a building as fine as anything that the world has to show is a consoling thought, and one which is rarely experienced, for, after all, much as we may admire many a modern building, it is rare indeed that we suffer that unmistakable thrill that quickens the pulse, which only the really great things in this world can cause.

If we analyze the matter, we shall find that our admiration for the fine old buildings of the past is not altogether romantic, nor is it altogether due to association. There is some especial quality which certain buildings possess; the fact is, they are emotional, they appeal to our hearts rather than to our heads. When we come into their presence, we are profoundly moved, but what the quality is which produces this effect we cannot exactly determine, for it is something altogether elusive and it refuses to be caged by a definition. We know, however, that it is something entirely different from the quiet intellectual admiration which we bestow upon many a modern building, and its effect is to strike us from our balance, and to stir us deeply. A great symphony, a picture and a poem, are each in their way equally capable of producing this same effect.

Style Transcended

Besides their effect upon us, such works of art have another common quality; they transcend style. Form they must have, but style being something essentially ephemeral is transcended by the really great creations of this world, and it is left to posterity later to affix a label. Can we, for example, imagine the builders of Salisbury Cathedral setting out to adhere to the early English style? And so, when I am asked, as I invariably am, after expressing my admiration for the Stockholm Town Hall, "and what style is it?" I can reply only that it is no style, leaving such nomenclature to posterity.

This does not mean to say, however, that various influences are not discernible or that the building is so startlingly novel as not to be reminiscent here and there of other great buildings. Stockholm Town Hall inevitably owes much to the indigenous work of the country, as a visit to the old university town of Upsala clearly shows. It is also reminiscent of the Doges Palace at Venice, and so even further justifies the frequent reference to Stockholm as the Venice of the North, not but that the city is beautiful enough to stand on its own merits, and to justify Venice referring to herself with pride as the Stockholm of the South. Nevertheless, I adhere to my statement that Stockholm's Stadshus is in no style, but stands for all times a monument of unutterable loveliness, a supreme work of art, living and glowing with inspiration.

It is but necessary to come into its presence to be aware that this is living architecture, and is altogether different from anything that we are accustomed to find in our contemporary work. It stands apart. But its difference, let it be understood, is not that of someone who sets out at all costs to do something new, to startle, to surprise, or even to outrage. It is different, and yet it is inevitable. It wells up like a spring urged by some unseen force.

Its Significance

There is another consoling thought, too, and that is that a community today—the building was opened two years ago—is willing to finance, and is capable of inspiring, such a building, which has risen at the bidding neither of a powerful body nor of a rich patron. This is democracy's noblest gesture.

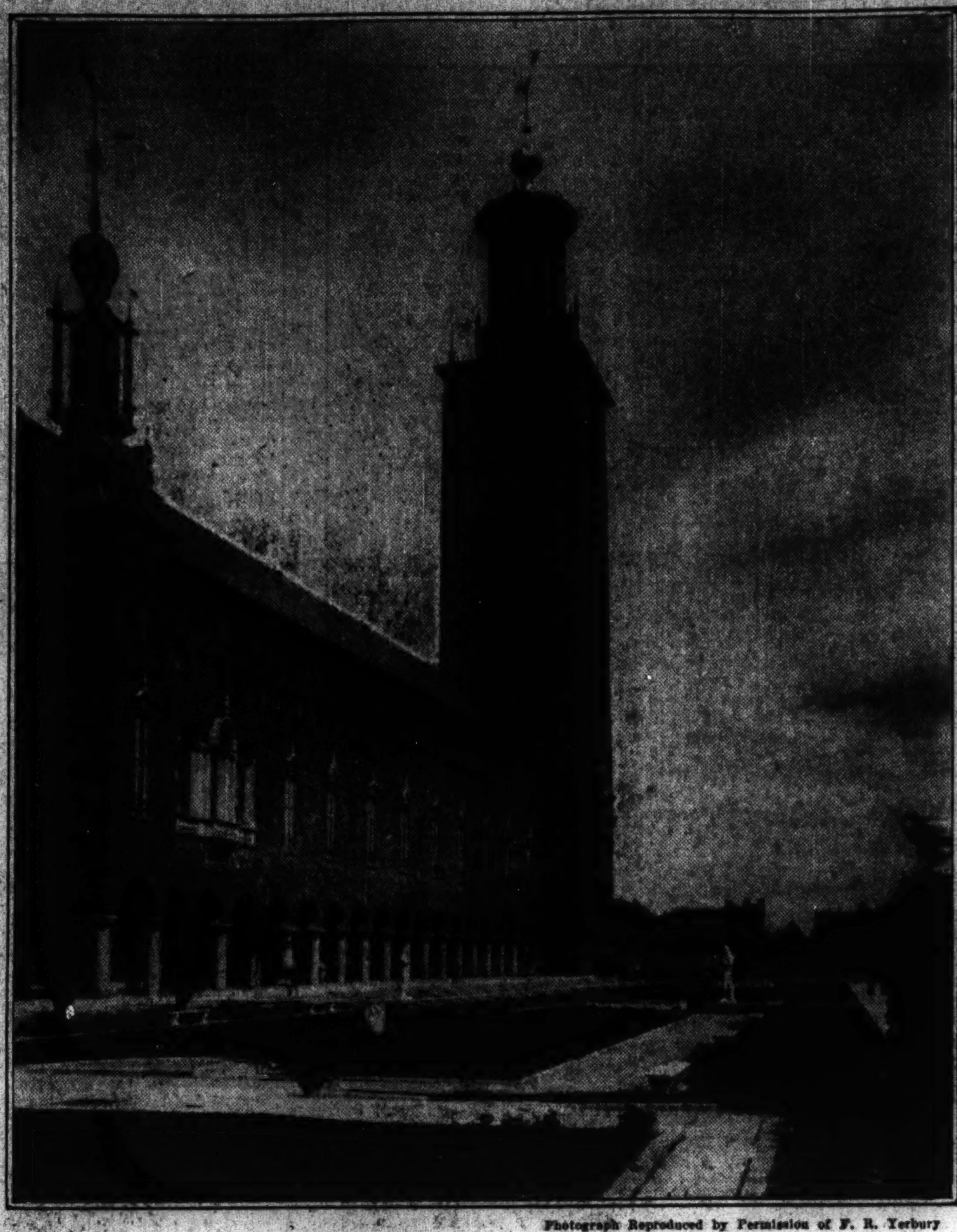
It is one thing to be given opportunities, but quite another to make full use of them. Ragnar Östberg had at his disposal a magnificent site, adequate money, and perhaps most fortunate of all, a public keenly alert and interested in the enterprise. Fortunately for the world, of all these opportunities he availed himself to the uttermost. Himself inspired, he gathered around him a band of artists and craftsmen whom he infused with his own viewpoint. Nothing has been too small to receive care from the host of co-operators; workers in metal and plaster, designers of furniture and weavers, painters, carvers, and sculptors, workers in mosaic and in ceramics, clock and organ makers, and bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners.

In Sweden, however, no less than in Denmark, there is that same reticence, so that there is never an effect of piled up opulence, and every line seems to have value and meaning. Many of the contrasts, both of form and color and texture, are dramatic. The climax of the building is the great Golden Chamber with its burnished walls, its great arched recesses, glowing with the incoming light which streams in shafts over the wide-patterned marble floor, catching here and there the low gilt stools placed squat at the base of the piers in dramatic contrast to their soaring height.

Worked in the rich mosaic of the end wall is the great figure of the Queen of the Malar gazing out serenely over the waters of Stockholm's lake, and all around are depicted events relevant to the city's history, fact and allegory, ancient and modern worked together into a decorative scheme of infinite beauty. To pass through the Arch of the Hundred up the great steps, through the oval anteroom with its tapestries, along the gallery with its exquisite mirrors, and chandeliers like transfigured rain, its reliefs and frescoes, into the Round Room and the Three Crowns Chamber with its wonderful curtains and furniture and far-flung view across the waters, and then, as the vast doors slip silently back, into the Golden Chamber and out by the terrace down into the Blue Hall is an experience never to be forgotten. That is the processional route for great occasions.

In more senses than one is the Stockholm Town Hall an expression of the Swedish people. Not only does their very essence seem to be worked into the glowing fabric, but the country's history and mythology are symbolized in a thousand different ways—in painting, in mosaics, in the carvings on capitals, on the sculpture in niches. Nothing is without its significance, from the clock which twice a day enacts the fight of St. George with the Dragon, to the keystones of the windows; from the granite carvings athwart the northern entrance, which show in pictured landscape the city in the sixteenth and the twentieth centuries, to the mural paintings in the Blue Room; from the carved niches in the Civic Court, representing four old Malar towns, to the wrought iron grills leading to the kitchen; and from the soaring tower "which aims through its shape and loftiness at giving a picture of the patient work and high endeavor which the citizens and fathers of the city have devoted to their town through the ages," to the very message hammered into the beaten copper which gleams from its summit, "Glory to God in the Highest, and on Earth Peace, Good Will Toward Men."

H. J. BIRNSTINGL.



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The Town Hall, Stockholm. Ragnar Ostberg, Architect.

Norma Talmadge in "Graustark"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—Capitol Theater, "Graustark," a motion picture adapted by Frances Marion from George B. McCutcheon's novel, directed by Dimitri Buchowetzki for First National.

For the simple romantics of this McCutcheon tale, Mr. Buchowetzki has abandoned the ironic tactics which he employed so ineffectively when at work on Molnar's continental fable, "The Swan," and has let the story unfold normally, spontaneously. There are no delicate nuances in the present story of royal princess and ardent commoner as in the other, no satiric byplay nor subtle innuendo to tempt the directorial thoughts from the matter in hand. It is one of those straight-laced romances of the motorless nineties when the clash of rank and file was deemed sufficient to provide the required thrill. We have changed all that today, and so if there are few moments of special suspense in this filmed version of "Graustark" it it is the fault of nobody in particular but of ourselves in general.

Mr. Buchowetzki has seen to it that the story has a galloping start, and he gives Norma Talmadge and Eugene O'Brien a delightful sequence in America before the action settles down to the court formalities of the continental kingdom of Graustark. Aboard a transcontinental train, in a New York hotel, and at the Cunard docks at West Fourteenth Street, the pair of romancers is seen in fresh and amusing pursuit. Everything seems to happen so casually, without preparation. All this is extremely good picture work. Once in Graustark, matters revert somewhat to the well-formulated way of little kingdoms, and the usual succession of regal apartments, smart uniforms, court functions and ceremonials takes place, albeit to the queen's taste. Intrigue and intervention, rapture and restraint, sunshine and shadow ebb and flow with the Princess and the commoner the drifting puppets.

However, the time comes when things take a sudden turn for the better, and the royal family of Graustark is acutely aware that for the first time in its stately existence it has taken an American of no special position into its august ranks. Miss Talmadge looks very lovely in her robes and ornaments of office, but as the plain Miss Guggenslocker of the dining car and the steamship dock, she is far more effective and appealing. She is decidedly the American type of princess rather than the European. Mr. O'Brien is the right sort of hero for the picture, and Marc McDermott, Roy D'Arcy, Albert Gran, Lillian Lawrence, Michael Vavitch, and Frank Currier are the other players.

R. F.

An Irene Rich Picture

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 7—Warner's Theater, "The Wife Who Wasn't Wanted," a motion picture arrangement for the screen by Bess Meredyth from the novel by G. Wentworth-James, directed by James Flood for Warner Brothers.

The Piccadilly Theater is now become one of Warner Brothers' growing chain of houses, and so the policy of independent booking, as inaugurated at this theater when it opened a year ago, becomes null and void. From now on the entire schedule of this New York theater will be devoted to those classics of the screen that emanate from the Warners' Sunset Avenue studios in Hollywood. The present one is a curiously overloaded affair that gives Irene Rich plentiful opportunity to display her emotional talents. It is she, in the pursuit of this very emotionalism, that gives the picture its only real appeal. Some of the dramatic moments that fall to her might well have been taken in a more repressed mood, but the scenario sent her onto such a variety of difficulties without any break that most likely it was necessary to key things up to a higher pitch.

The plot takes a certain district attorney and his family into the throes of political election and a court trial. The mother schemes a public compromise to save her son from judgement, and loses her husband in the attempt. The right ending comes, but only after the principal characters are subjected to the spectacular ordeals of a forest fire, not omitting the regulation miniature set and the cherished caption of old—"If it reaches the powder house, the dam is sure to go." Huntly Gordon, John Harron, Gayne Whitman, and June Marlowe are the principal players.

Films in Berlin

BERLIN, Aug. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The Ufa concern is making a list of 58 new educational films, and is preparing to screen several popular novels.

Anton Lang, of Oberammergau fame, is to be filmed at his workshop bench by Emelka Culture Film Company.

Photography for the "Faust" film of the Ufa Company has begun. The scenario has been written by Hans Kyser and F. W. Murnau is directing. Emil Jannings will take the part of Mephisto. M. M. Herith and Roehrig are in south Germany to make studies for this film and Carl Hoffman has been engaged as photographer.

Berlin has 317 moving picture theaters, large and small. These will be augmented within a few weeks by 13 big cinemas. Among these are the Capitol, built by the Phoebus Company, seating 1500 persons, and the Gloria, seating 1200, in which Ufa has a business interest. The Capitol opens with "The Thief of Bagdad." Both these fine buildings are in the west, near the Zoological Gardens Station and close to the Ufa Palace, which during the summer holidays has been enlarged to seat 2500 persons.

The Embassy, New York's Newest Picture Theater

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—Something new in motion picture theaters has come to pass. At last the enthusiasms of the discriminating few have been reached by the advancing screen, and the result is the new Embassy Theater just thrown open to New York's theatergoing public. The scheme of providing picture fare unadorned by prologue, or pictorial padding twice a day at convenient hours, with seats reserved in advance, is being tried out at this new and gay little theater, and it should meet a decided need. Of course, special showings of feature pictures in more or less this two-a-day manner is nothing new to New York, for the Criterion and for a while the Cosmopolitan have been so managed. But the Embassy is a picture theater, built expressly in the name of the art of the screen for its own sake.

In style the Embassy is a clever adaptation of eighteenth century Italian or Spanish decoration, rich in detail and color, yet well proportioned and light in touch. The theater holds but 600 and looks as if it held even less. Attractive foyers lead into the main auditorium, which is low ceilinged, this arrangement giving a decidedly intime appearance to the theater. Wide arches run along the sides, draped with rich damasks, letting painted landscape panels show through. Gilded sconces with candles and candelabra light the room in the Italian manner, and with the rich gilding and the gray and red lacquer coloring of the walls and ceiling, the effect of an old Venetian playhouse brought up to date is gained. Red lacquer touches with gold on the seats and here and there a painting and tapestry carry out the idea of rich and intimate surroundings. It is smartly conceived and executed, and is being managed by Gloria Gould, who is always to be found in the foyer receiving her guests twice a day.

New York Stage Notes

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—Johanna Gadski, Wagnerian soprano, who played a Keith-Albee engagement last season, will appear at the New York Hippodrome in November.

"Song of Flame," an operetta with music by George Gershwin and Herbert Stothart, book and lyrics by Otto Harbach and Oscar Hammerstein, will be Arthur Hammerstein's next production. There will be a cast of 150 and an orchestra of 60.

British Exhibits in Paris

Paris

Special Correspondence

THE British Pavilion is a long, low, cream-colored building with a tower at the far end of it. The tower is surmounted by a disproportionately large ship in token of a sea-faring race. A yellow portico with multicolored decorations shows a fair attempt to produce architectural ornamentation which is suitable to an exhibition building and whose style at any rate does not belong to past generations.

Besides the official pavilion there is also the section in the Grand Palais divided into a ground floor exhibit of students' work, books, cutlery, glass and ceramics, and three large rooms on the first floor devoted to textiles and the theater. The third building is a long, low bungalow chiefly devoted to firms specialized in interior decoration and equipment.

The British textiles display a large number of specimens which as samples of fine quality cotton, wool and silk are no doubt unrivaled as to their collective quality. Messrs. Warner, for example, have sent silks of all kinds, and notably some brocades which for luxury—and no doubt for price—are probably without rival among the miles of materials which are on view.

Among the woolen materials the majority consists of the conventional designs which have made the reputations of English tailors and there are some notable cloths. The name of a creator of a series of magnificent woolen materials appears to be Mowbray Gray. He has woven materials of exquisite quality, and his color and design are such that, while the most conventional could afford to wear them, they possess distinction and more besides.

Small Enterprises

The rest of the exhibits which are a joy to the beholder, appear to come under the heading of small private enterprises. Miss Phyllis Baron shows two fine designs of printed materials. She makes, perhaps, a somewhat too conscious effort to show that her materials are printed by hand. Mrs. Mary Davis contributes some freely designed embroideries, bright colored patterns, or white on black, and a few specimens from the Web Shottery and the looms of Mrs. Mairet nod to the visitor some small but real assurance that there still are in England men and women who hold the ancient arts of the loom in honor and who know how to practice them.

At the far end of the gallery the juncture of three walls enables the visitor, hardly without moving, to see simultaneously the work of Aubrey Hammond, Duncan Grant, Claude Lovat-Fraser and Albert Rutherston for the theater.

The work of Mr. Hammond is by the side of Mr. Fraser's, from whom Mr. Hammond derives quite plainly what he has to offer. Duncan Grant's work, unquestionably the most original and from a purely pictorial point of view the most gifted of those already mentioned, provides a queer contrast. His "Birds of Aristophanes" are perfectly charming water-color drawings, but a manager even with taste, might be justified in preferring Mr. Hammond's work, for Duncan Grant manifests little knowledge of the theater in these designs. In strange contrast to Grant's talent we find Randolph Schwabe's competence. He has studied costume with a will, and sheer knowledge and work have enabled him to give an individual contribution, as it were, more valuable than his pictorial talent warrants.

Lovat-Fraser

We then come to Albert Rutherston from whom, in my view, Lovat-Fraser learnt nearly everything, but with a difference. Lovat-Fraser did not copy from Rutherston, he learnt from a man with a real working knowledge of the theater and then remained true to his own ideas. Such work does honor both to Fraser and to Rutherston, who, whatever one may think of him as a painter has done for the revival of theatrical art, in his own domain, probably more constructive work than any other artist living in England. Mr. Rickett's fine cartoons bear this out. He, too, is a man of the theater, but more of a painter, and to the extent to which Rutherston is more of the theater than Ricketts, to the same extent is Rutherston's achievement greater.

In the British Pavilion Messrs. Heal exhibit one or two pleasant little rooms. One of the curious features of the English furniture shown in this pavilion and elsewhere in the British section is the fact that all of it is obviously of a moderate-priced kind, whereas the French and Swedish furniture, for instance, is designed for rich purses. Fundamentally this feature is very sympathetic. It is more interesting in an exhibition of this kind to see beautifully designed furniture, which by its price is within the range of a wide public, than collectors' specimens. Waring and Gillow send cheaply made copies of period furniture.

The books shown in the pavilion are only few in number and are better considered in conjunction with the book section on view in the Grand Palais. The publishers who expose their products include: Messrs. Chatto and Windus, Heinemann, Methuen, the Medici Society, B. T. Batsford, Constable, Oxford University Press and Basil Blackwell.

In modern ceramics the big British makers are all represented. There are wares of fine quality by Wedgwood, Copeland and others, but in many cases they are nothing but modern copies of the time-honored wares and patterns. Then there is a large room of students' work from the County Council Schools. These are interesting as an indication of the talent of the pupils and that of the teachers.

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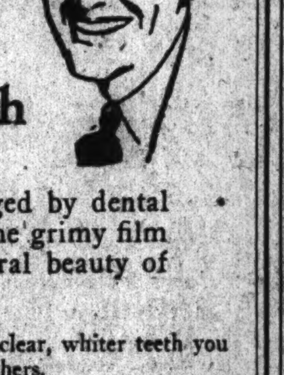

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THAT dull, "off-color" teeth can be lightened amazingly, giving pleasing whiteness, now is an accepted dental fact. You can work a transformation in your mouth.

Leading dentists now tell us how to clear grimy teeth. A new method that supplants old-type dentifrices. It removes the grimy film that covers teeth and hides their natural beauty.

Just run your tongue across your teeth. And you will feel that film. It is the great enemy of pretty teeth.

It clings to the teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

Old-time methods failed in successfully fighting film. So ugly teeth were common. You can remove it. Ordinary brushing won't do it satisfactorily. Under it are the clear, whiter teeth you envy in others.

Now modern science has perfected an effective film combatant, called Pepsodent. It acts to curdle film, then removes it—no harsh grit dangerous to enamel. It beautifies teeth quickly and *correctly*.

Mail coupon for full 10-day tube to try. Or purchase large tube at your dealer's. Note the amazing difference in your teeth . . . in your whole appearance.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Chapter of Modest Thanksgiving

FOR what I am about to write there is enough literary precedent to exonerate me from any possible charge of self-satisfaction or of unseemly exultation in private good fortune. Did not Horace congratulate himself many a time and oft upon the advantages of his Sabine Farm, and also, no doubt, upon the discernment he had shown in remaining there, despite the blandishments of Rome? Did not Robin Herrick, that clerical Horace of a later age, indite many a tiny ode of gratitude for his tiny house? More recently, James Russell Lowell wrote an entire book about his study windows—that is to say, about what he could see inside and out of them. A. C. Benson, finally, has left us a delightful volume of essays, for which the point of view is given in the title, "From a College Window." That window was his own.

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Now, the Sabine Farm I have never seen, but I have a fairly clear notion of its appointments, and I consider them in no important respect superior to those of my own establishment. Not that I should object to the addition of a Bandusian Fount if it could be conveniently managed, but this is a minor detail. Herrick's little house at Dean Prior I have seen, and I prefer my own as being nearer to the main avenues of the world's thought and a much better domicile for books. The view from my study windows is a better view than Lowell enjoyed at Elmwood, even in the long-ago days when one could look from his house right down to where the Charles "writes the last letter of his name." I, too, look out, like Benson, from a college window, but upon a scene far lovelier, even though it be somewhat less "crowded with culture," than any that he could see from the windows of his Cambridge Magdalen. Well then, as Sir Toby might say: "Why are these things hid?" Under such circumstances only a false modesty could deter me from expressing my sense of good fortune.

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As a matter of fact, I do not see that the queston of modesty enters into the situation in any way. Each of the four men I have mentioned as lovers of their literary homes was as modest as any writing person can well afford to be. The tone of their remarks is not at all that of self-vaunting, but rather of enthusiastic gratitude. Each of them felt that his good fortune was greater than he deserved, and perhaps on that account he was the more grateful for it. Just so am I. It seems to me that we should try to distinguish more sharply than we sometimes do between vainglory and simple thankfulness, between boasting and a courageous localism. The distinction, I admit, is not always easy to make, and it is particularly difficult when the note of provincialism is involved. What shall be said, for example, of Thoreau's tall talk about Concord? Was it due to simple gratitude that he had been miraculously set down in what he considered, with all its faults, the best town on earth, or was it the braggadocio to be heard in many a raw and crude community of our own day, emanating usually from the real estate agent? Or we may put the question in this way: Did Thoreau think Concord the best of all possible towns because it had the good fortune to possess him as a citizen, or did he feel that he himself was a better man because he had the good fortune, quite undeserved, of living in Concord? There is so wide a difference of opinion about Thoreau that some will answer this question in one way and some in the other, but I contend that only those will answer the question correctly who see that his love of Concord sprang from the noblest instincts of his heart and from the deepest of his thoughts. For another example of the same thing we may take the rather famous remark of Chief Justice Ellsworth, who said that he had been in many lands and had found America the best of them all; that he had been in every state of the Union and preferred his own Connecticut; that he had seen all the towns in that State, and had concluded that his native town of Windsor was the finest of them, and that his own house was the best in Windsor. Some may be inclined to call that boasting, but I suggest that it may have been wisdom. "I think there is little hope for you," said Thoreau, "unless the spot of earth upon which you stand is sweeter to you than any other in the world, or in any world."

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After such apology, a few words of appreciation for my own "spot of earth" may not be thought amiss, written as it is with full realization that everyone can find in his own situation, if he will but scan it with a sufficiently attentive and loving eye, excellences as remarkable as those I find in mine. My study windows, then, are thirty feet above the ground and look toward the rising sun across a wide college campus. There are four of them, opening outward toward the morning, set deep in a stone wall nearly four feet thick. Beneath them runs the main walk of the college, along which the tides of youth ebb and flow as the years pass, and I sit above here watching and listening. Thirty feet from my desk and so near the windows that their swaying branches almost touch the panes, stand two stately elms, one of which has been here exactly as long, or to within a week, as I have been on earth. I should not mention so trivial a detail if it were not a part of the whole that I am giving thanks for, if it did not contribute something to the general friendliness of my surroundings. So many years the elm tree and I have studied here side by side, while the generations of young men have come and gone beneath us, that I should not know how to do without my companion. In the summer mornings he sifts and sprinkles the sunshine across my desk and whispers profound secrets to me in a tongue I have not yet fully mastered. Late in the winter nights I look up from my book and see the planets climbing among his branches, see the constellations hang in clusters from his boughs. Just what it is that he studies I cannot guess, but I know that he puts his knowledge to beautiful uses, mingling erudition with grace and charm in a way that should be a constant example to his fellow-student.

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Between my two elms I look out across open fields and over companies of poplars to the hills across the river, six or seven miles away. Sometimes they are dim or hidden in the winter mist, and autumn hazes their contours with faint silver, but just now they stand up bright and clear under the midsummer sun, so that I can see their farmyard clearings and count the church spires of their villages. Fleets of cloud sail over them, their shadows sprawling shapelessly below. Here is distance, vista, escape from the hemming present, at no more expense than the raising of my eyes. These distant hills, seen through the arch of my elm trees, add ennobling comment to the noblest page I read, illumine the knottiest problem. Without them the books heaped about me to a height of nine and ten stories all round the room might well seem overwhelming in number. If it were not for these wide acres under the open sky I should find the year-long association with books sometimes a bondage. And when earnest and frivolous youth throngs about me somewhat too thickly, I recall the words of the Psalmist and "lift up mine eyes unto the hills, whence cometh my help."

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Some of my eager and active friends, while acknowledging the charm of these surroundings, suggest a doubt that I may be somewhat too comfortably situated in this literary retreat, and that I am likely to lose touch here with what they are pleased to call "the world." Far be it from me to ignore their well-intentioned criticism or to hug my seclusion with a selfish complacency. I have no wish, certainly, to use my study windows as a point of vantage from whence to look down upon the struggles of my fellow man, or to make my house of books into a "palace of art," a mere tower of ivory for self-regarding retirement. There is some chance, no doubt, of losing "the common touch" in such a place, but so there is anywhere. With these thousands of books to tell me what the world has been, with hundreds of young men about me to tell me what it is becoming, and with the everlasting hills always before me to remind me that "the more it changes the more it remains the same," I shall have to take my chance.

O. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents.

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

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14 pages	4 cents	2 cents
16 pages	4 cents	3 cents
18 to 24 pages	6 cents	4 cents
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal
Christian Science Sentinel
Der Herold der Christian Science
Le Heraut de Christian Science
Christian Science Quarterly

Tree Harmonies

Shall we perhaps find some day a new sort of Lanier, or rather a combination of Lanier, Burroughs, Thoreau—with a dash of Walt Whitman, and the overtones of Emerson—who can set to musical notation the song that the wind sings in the forest, a different melody for each tree? To the mere casual listener there is a difference between the wind playing lightly through the leaves of the poplar, and the deeper, more mysterious chords that it strikes from the pines in the heart of the forest. But it takes a true nature musician with ear delicately trained to note all the varying shades and distinctions in the woodland orchestra.

Hearken for a moment to the woodland symphony—or let us say—opera; for it is opera which best combines the appeal to ear and eye in triumphant unison.

In lighter tones of the overture, the wind blows through the shining leaves of the birch, shaped like spears or arrowheads, casting delicate shadows on the trunk, gleaming in its white slenderness in contrast to the darker branches surrounding it. Lightly, too, it plays on the sensitive poplar, on the silver beech, and restlessly through the lace-like fronds of the maple, tinged even in early summer with a dash of scarlet, not yet the shadow of coming autumn, but the red in stem and young leaves which signifies exuberant vitality and promise.

It takes on a deeper, more somber tone as it sings in the prophetic oak, even as it must in earlier days at Dodona, until its fateful notes made mortals believe that the chant brought authentic messages from Jove himself, the mighty Cloud-Compeller. And then, again in brighter vein it rustles in the elm. As the oak is all sturdy strength and virility, the elm typifies grace and feminine charm. Was it not the Norse folk who believed that the first woman was created from the elm? The elms grow wherever there is a river or creek, or even where there has been one in days past, faithfully guarding the waters.

But it is the evergreens that the wind loves best. The mountainside is covered with them, some rich, dark, lustrous like velvet; others bright, a few a pale "chilly green" (as the poet describes them). Some are massed together, others stand out sharply etched against the orange of the sunset sky (no Rheinhardt setting was ever more splendid) and the musical wind has played upon them with such boisterous force that their foliage grows all to one side, like that of trees in a Japanese print. Farther down, they grow in clumps and groves, spruce and hemlock, fir balsam with pungent fragrance, larches with little white points like candles on toy Christmas trees.

Yes, they are lovely to the eye, as the wind stirs through them and shreds of cloud are interwoven and caught and torn on their sharp branches, and the sun shining through casts shadows on their trunks and lights up the bronzed pine needles at our feet. Lovely, too, is their aromatic fragrance. But it is the music that we bear away in our heart—

"Long after it is heard no more."

For in the evergreens comes the grand crescendo and climax. It is no articulate message which we can translate into words. It is like the rhythm of the sea, but without its tumultuous surge, for the sea sings of restless effort, vain pursuit that beats ever against impregnable rock. But the tide of the forest is a tide of hope ever renewed, even as Shelley saw it—a tide of peace and prophetic fulfillment.

Old Houses, Quimper. From an Etching by Charles B. Keeler

ON THE back of the Brittany pottery, so much used now, is the name of the place where most of it is manufactured—Quimper. This old town is as quaint as the earthenware it makes, for many of its houses remain just as they were when they were built, several hundred years ago.

In spite of their lack of modern improvements, people still live in them, seemingly quite content. None of these dwellings have even stoves, just fireplaces for heating; lamps or candles give light at night and running water is quite unknown. The women clatter in their wooden sabots to the public pumps for every drop of water they use, and as there are no drains it is later dumped in little gullies at the side of the street.

A walk through the crooked little streets is fascinating. Through open doors one may see a man fashioning wooden shoes, a woman knotting a fish net or embroidering a coif. Many a first floor room has been converted into a shop which the thrifty housewife tends while her husband is busy at his work somewhere else. She comes out of her little back room—where there is usually a baby or two—to sell you a spool of thread, or a little market basket, or a loaf of bread a yard long. No matter how small your wants, she has time to be courteous and enjoys a little gossip over the purchase. This is a land of no telephones, automobiles, or movies, so she eagerly snatches at any stray bit of news to supply the amusement which her life lacks.

Charles B. Keeler, in this etching has accomplished what artists call the "feel" of the place. The tall sloping or bulging slate roofs, the many large chimneys with their chimney-pots, the sagging lines of walls,—all tell the story of age and make for the picturesque. His loose technique gives the corners the appearance of having been worn off and rounded by time. Altogether he has constructed the impression that the ancient old houses have relaxed their rigidity and are ready to sit down to rest.

He has skillfully relied on black rectangular shapes rather than line to design his composition and it is interesting to note the signs on the houses which he was obliged to etch backwards so that when the plate is printed it is legible.

Show Me Autumn

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Let it be fall.
Break the light
Into cosmos.
Show me petals of cosmos,
Petals of light,
Sparkle of light
On ripple of September water.
Show me cosmos.
Let autumn drip from the points of sumach.
Spread it over hills.
Spill it across the fields.
Crush it. Stain the hills and fields.
Show me rays, shafts,
Spires of gladioli.
Show me autumn.

Josephine van Dolzen Pease.

Hebrew Literature in the Renaissance

So far as I can learn, the Italian humanists began to be interested in Hebrew before the Greek Testament became an object of attention. Apparently one of the first of them to have such an interest was Gianozzo Manetti, who lived in the first half-century of the Italian revival. Toward the end of the century others of them were led by curiosity to begin the study of Hebrew in order to master the treasures of knowledge that were supposed to be in the Jewish . . . system called the Kabbalah. A number of scholars came under the influence of this delusion. For companions they had even sober-minded statesmen and hard-headed warriors. . . .

As Greek letters had been learned from Greeks, so Hebrew was learned from Jews. Through centuries of study of their Bible with immense industry, sometimes ill-directed, they had accumulated a great body of material—grammatical, lexical and exegetical. They took advantage of the invention of printing for the publication of their Bible before the Christians did for their Greek Testament. Beginning with the publication of the Hebrew Psalms in 1477, they followed with other parts of the Old Testament, and by 1484 the whole Hebrew Bible was published four years before the first classic Greek author was published. Thirty-two years later, when the first Greek Testament was published, they were printing the fourth edition of the Hebrew Bible. During these thirty-two years they had several times published parts of the Old Testament, sometimes with elaborate commentaries.

When Christians took up the study of the Greek New Testament the help they had was a great mass of general knowledge of Greek learned from the study of the Greek classics. At the same time, when they began the study of the Hebrew Bible they received a great amount of help derived from the protracted studies of the Jews. Was the coincidence a mere accident? . . .

The great name for the promotion of the study of Hebrew by Christians is John Reuchlin. As already seen, he had become one of the leaders of Greek study in Germany. . . .

Reuchlin came under the influence of Mirandola, and absorbed an enthusiasm for the Jewish Kabbalah. He turned, however, to the study of the Hebrew Scriptures and became an ardent supporter of their study. This is his chief claim to the honor of succeeding generations. Basing his work on material gathered by the Jews, he published in 1506 a large volume containing a Hebrew grammar and dictionary. Germany took up the study with zeal. The Hebrew Bible and the Greek Testament became indispensable auxiliaries of the Reformation. They also superseded the Latin Vulgate as the basis of our modern translations of the Bible, and are today the ultimate textual standard for its meaning. . . .

Of course, the scholars who studied for the sake of the literary qualities learned their lesson far sooner than most. Those who sought knowledge alone were little observant of aught else. The non-scholarly producers of literature could not be directly affected. These must first be affected through the translations of the classic into modern languages. The translations by their selection and treatment of materials, and by the structure of the writings, could contribute to the education of the non-scholarly world. Later also came the influence of such writers as had absorbed the excellencies of Greek literature by direct study of it and who reproduced them in their native tongue. . . .

The influence of the literatures of Greece and Israel combined in the revival of learning was that they furnished the controlling factors of the literary, intellectual and religious development which began in that era, and for which factors no substitutes have yet been found. —Francis B. Denio, D. D., in "The Literatures of Greece and Israel in the Renaissance."

A Poet of the Frontier

No doubt by far the best of those whom we may call the imitative and conventional versifiers of the pioneer period was William Davis Gallagher, most of whose poetry was included in the three numbers of Erato (1835-1837). The very title was probably an echo of Percival's Clio, and the poems themselves are often clearly done under the inspiration of the prominent poets of the time; nevertheless they are almost, if not quite, the best verses written on the frontier. Moreover, it is not impossible that Gallagher, in his turn, exerted some influence on Eastern writers, particularly on Poe, who was certainly well acquainted with the Western poet's work. . . . But Gallagher's principal achievement was his nature poetry, which is sometimes striking for its descriptive power, as in these lines from "The Mountain Paths":

Morn on the hill-tops! Hark!
The low of kine swells up from yon green vale,
With song of meadow-lark,
And merry note of quail;
And the "hip-halloo!" of the wild cow-boy,
Comes, soft and musical, and full of joy.

Something of the same feeling which Lowell put into his much later verses "To a Dandelion" is to be found in Gallagher's poem "To An Early Spring Flower":

To me, dear art thou, herald-flower!
No rich
And gaudy coloring hast thou; thy leaves
Have not the rainbow-brightness, nor the deep
And dazzling hue, of those which throng the earth
In summer.

Perhaps, however, the most notable lines Gallagher wrote are these, describing the change from the torrid noon of an Ohio August to the mildness of the evening which follows:

Flame-like, the long mid-day—
With not so much of sweet air as hath stirr'd
The down upon the spray,
Where rests the panting bird,
Dozing away the hot and tedious noon,
With fitful twitter, sadly out of tune.

Slow, now, along the plain
Creeps the cool shade and on the meadow's edge;
The kine are forth again,
The bird flits in the hedge:
Now in the molten west sinks the hot sun.
Welcome, mild Eve!—the sultry day is done.

Nor are the three volumes without some more essentially Western materials. The scenery of the backwoods and the rapid growth of civilization there are praised with true sectional loyalty; and the well-worn theme of Indian captivity joined to a love story is reworked, with eighteenth century Kentucky as its setting.

Over forty years after the three numbers of Erato had been published, Gallagher selected "The Mountain Paths" and "August" for republication in his Miami Woods A Golden Wedding and Other Poems (1881). The collection . . . contained a significant poem, "Miami Woods," the first part of which, written in 1839, consists of contemplation and praise of the mystical quality of nature somewhat after the fashion of Wordsworth, whose influence was beginning to be felt in the West when Gallagher wrote.

Gallagher, than whom no one sought more diligently to promote the growth of a literature on the frontier, was also the compiler of Selections from the Poetical Literature of the West, published in 1841. . . . In this anthology he includes selections from thirty-eight writers of verse, most of whom had published only in the periodicals. "Much the greater number of the persons selected from," says Gallagher, "are either western born or western educated, or both; and all of them who are now living, with a single exception, are citizens of this section of the Union." Among those from whom the largest number of selections are taken are Gallagher himself, James H. Perkins, Otway Curry, Mrs. Amelia B. Welby, Frederick W. Thomas, Thomas H. Shreve, Ephraim Peabody and George D. Prentice. The list is almost entirely restricted to writers of conventional lyrics. Doubtless it never occurred to Gallagher to include a collection of river songs and Kentucky ballads or other homely verses of the people which might today have been a treasured record. The vigorous, but unedifying, satires of Thomas Johnson and the vagaries of Umphraville were either neglected or unknown; and the racy satires of Peirce were assuredly passed over intentionally. As for the ponderous epics of Emmons and Genin, they could hardly have afforded him a quotable line. He fell back upon the makers of polite, inoffensive lyrical verses.—Ralph Leslie Rusk, in "The Literature of the Middle Western Frontier."

"A skyward flight"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO EVERYONE, perhaps, there come occasions when some little incident seems to open a new door into the world of thought, thereby revealing a latent talent or showing a vista of spiritual loveliness. It may be a story that stirs the emotions, a song that appeals to the affections, a picture that carries the imagination to far-off lands; or it may be only a glowworm in the night-cool grass, whose flash of light brings a gleam of inspiration and comfort to a sorrowing heart; in fact, there is no limit to the number of seemingly insignificant things which may cause the eye to turn heavenward, or incite the newly-awakened thought to loftier purposes.

Thought flies to a time when the writer visited a large and well-known museum of natural history. A few people being grouped about a table in an obscure corner of one of the rooms, inquiry was made as to the object of their interest, and it was learned that they were awaiting the advent of a large and very rare species of butterfly. As the writer joined the group, there came into view a dark, rough cocoon which already was breaking. There was a gleam of color, an expansion of form, a testing of strength; then began the slow unfolding of pinions, the spreading of gorgeously tinted wings, a fluttering of the entire body, and—a creature of marvelous grace and beauty expanded into newness of life, gliding out into the sunshine of a more glorious existence. Upon one of the observers the incident made a lasting impression, revealing a new and clearer idea of immortality.

Was it not because the concept of immortality was just beginning to break above the horizon of world-consciousness that Job, catching its first radiant glow on age-old mountains of doubt, exclaimed in his anguish, "If a man die, shall he live again?" Who has not echoed Job's question, and groped in darkness for an answer, until some thought, word, or incident has turned the searchlight of spiritual understanding upon the full content of Jesus' remarkable statement, "Whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die"? Has he not then turned all the more joyously to Paul's first letter to the Corinthians, and from the symbol of the grain, "it may chance of wheat, or of some other grain," sown and quickened in the ground, learned also that "as we have borne the image of the earthy, we shall also bear the image of the heavenly"? And has not the occasion of this unfoldment stood out in his memory as the time when a new door suddenly opened into the vast eternity of living Truth, letting its light shine out on the puny beliefs of mortal thought and lifting consciousness into a clearer understanding of Life and its eternal manifestation?

Paul had no doubt as to whether a man might live again. The living again was not to him the resurrection of the old wrappings which had enfolded the kernel of wheat, or other grain, nor the reanimation of the cocoon in which a worm had been transformed into a butterfly. It was the laying aside of the old sense of man as material and mortal, and putting on the "new man,"—the man made in the image and likeness of God, for whom there is not, and never has been, any death process. This view, which Christian Science also presents, is emphasized in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 593), where Mrs. Eddy defines "resurrection" thus: "Spiritualization of thought; a new and higher idea of immortality, or spiritual existence; material belief yielding to spiritual understanding." This "spiritualization of thought" is not a strange and sudden change of character and identity at the time of the transition called death, but a daily demonstration of the truth of being by the renewing of the mind, whereby we are enabled to destroy error in ourselves and others, and thus grow into newness of life and conscious realization of spiritual existence here and now. It is a matter of daily self-denial, made joyous and interesting through the proofs of immortality, by which we learn of the allness of God, who is our Life, and the nothingness of all mortal beliefs. How this process of unfoldment is brought about is made still clearer on page 261 of Science and Health, where Mrs. Eddy says: "Breaking away from the mutations of time and sense, you will neither lose the solid objects and ends of life nor your own identity. Fixing your gaze on the realities supernal, you will rise to the spiritual consciousness of being, even as the bird which has burst from the egg and preens its wings for a skyward flight." From bird, butterfly, seed, bud, and fruitage one may learn of this "skyward flight," and make each little event of daily life a motivation for higher thinking and nobler living, until there comes the joyous realization of

"The freer step, the fuller breath,
The wide horizon's grander view,
The sense of Life that knows no death,—
The Life that maketh all things new."

Sanctuary

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Soft in the mellow lamplight
My comrades and I alone
Wait in the sweet agreement
Good friends have ever known.
I closed the door as I entered
And the world is well shut out
While I sit in a tender silence
With my faithful all about.
The rose in my window blooming
Prates never an hour of God
And yet it has wrought His wonder
Out of the lowly clod;
The book at my hand's out-reaching
Whispers to me of strength
And hope with the new day dawning
To bear me the journey's length;
And the easy chair,
And the desk with its clean white sheet
Of paper spread for an eager pen
Speak comfort and joy complete.
So the quiet and peace of my own small room
With my silent friends alone,
For all of the clamor and strife outside
With blessing and rest atone.

Maude DeVerse Newton.

September Looms

Tiny silken nets are cast over the boxwood hedges, on tree and flower there are white-meshed curtains, and evergreen plants are thinly veiled. As if to save the deep green leaves which have begun to turn aside from summer for another season, there are now coverings of silky cobwebs spread over the garden. Thousands of these tiny nets have been woven with magic artistry from faery looms, and have been spread seemingly overnight on the choicest gems of the garden. From a distance they resemble gossamer threads. They seem to be unlike material things, until they respond to the touch, and it is found that they are of the earth, earthly.

September looms are busy, and the tiny garden spiders are industriously weaving their rare spun threads into spiral curtains that are transfixed deep in the boxwood border, forming antimacassars as autumnal coverings over the garden furniture, the hedges and gently rounded plants that mark the edge of walks, the gravel paths, and informal gardens.

Thus the end of the summer is marked by the gleaming patches of silken webs which sparkle and shimmer like diadems as soon as September rain falls. Crystal drops are held in the web like pearl pendants, to shine and glimmer with renewed luster, reflecting the smile of the sun that follows. The spiral cobwebs are like funnels, drinking the refreshing drops, or holding them deep in their meshes.

Promenades now through the old-fashioned garden reveal new sights, as the hedges and flowers are veiled, and the end-of-summer tempests toss the flowering heads to and fro on their stems. As the rain falls, one may glance from the window and marvel at the productivity of the garden insects, the numerous cobwebs that are spread like inverted tents for the occupants, but somewhat like gauzy coverings for the plants. But when the glittering, staccato beat of rain has ceased, then new walks may be taken through the garden and one may hear the weaving of September looms which fashion silken nets.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Laddie's Vacation

A Dog Story

LEFT alone in the strange kennels, after Dick, his master had gone away, Laddie sank down dejectedly in one corner of the yard.

For a long time he lay there, his shining head resting on his front paws, and it was not until he heard someone speaking close beside him, that he looked around.

"Cheer up, old man, things are not as bad as they seem," the owner of the voice was saying.

Then Laddie saw, sitting in the next cage to his, a small, dust-colored dog, peering through a mass of shaggy hair.

"Oh, I beg your pardon," exclaimed the collie, "I didn't hear you."

"That's all right," replied his neighbor. "There are a great many things to be thankful for after all," he went on cheerfully. "Good water, clean food, and a nice friendly boy to take care of us. Lots of good things, in fact, although most of the boarders don't seem to think so."

"Why not?" asked Laddie.

The Boarders

The dust-colored dog leaned forward confidentially. "They're a discontented crowd," he informed Laddie in a whisper. "Now, Madcap Princess, the Pom, there," with a sideways jerk of his tousled head, "is so proud of her pedigree, she won't hardly speak to anyone. Michael, the Police Dog, just walks up and down all day, grumbling. The two Pekinese talk such broken English it's hard to get anything out of them but rules for Mah Jong, and the Poodles sleep all the time. So you see what there is in the way of society!"

"Well, I'm glad you're here," said Laddie.

"Thanks," blinked the dust-colored dog. "And by the way," he added, pretending to snap at an imaginary fly, "my name is Scotty—terrier, with a dash of mongrel—and visiting in these kennels until someone gives me a home."

Cheered by jolly little Scotty, the time passed quickly. The boy, Red, was kind and gentle, as the terrier had said. Moreover, each day he allowed his charges a run in the larger yard, and this Laddie greatly enjoyed.

A Successful Plan

"I wish we could think of some game to interest the others," said the collie, his gentle brown eyes fixed on Michael, who was as usual pacing monotonously to and fro one morning when they were all together.

"Suppose you think of one," replied his pal, scratching a hole in the ground with his furry front paws, "while little Scotty takes a nap."

Presently Laddie nudged him with the tip of his nose. "What do you think of this scheme?" he asked, whispering earnestly in the terrier's ear.

"A fine idea," exclaimed Scotty. "Begin with Madcap Princess right now."

Laddie shook himself and strolled leisurely over to the black Pomeranian.

"You're looking very well this morning, mam," he said politely, while Scotty hovered in the background.

"What's that?" the Pom turned her head, with the short, snappy bark she reserved for strangers.

"I said you were looking very well this morning," repeated Laddie. "It seems to me I have never seen black hair shine as yours does."

"Oh, thank you," minced the Pom, slightly mollified. "My mistress always said so, too; that is, before I was forgotten," she added sadly.

"You must have had a most interesting life," returned Laddie, hastily changing the subject, "in shows, and when you were a puppy—although, of course, you are little more than that now," he said gallantly.

"Yes, my career has been an interesting one," agreed Madcap Princess. "If you like, I'll tell you about it."

"Indeed we would!" exclaimed Scotty and Laddie. And the Pomeranian plunged into her narrative.

Gradually the dogs gathered around, only Michael listened on the outskirts, a scowl on his face. And when she had finished, he observed with curling lip, "I don't call that much of a story. I could tell a better one myself."

"Could you?" little Scotty cut in quickly. "Well, then, we'll hear yours tomorrow."

And now the days seemed to fly past as if on wings, and with the turning of the woods to gold and crimson, the summer boarders began to disappear from the kennels.

Michael's master called for him in a massive, red touring car. The Pekinese, their English much improved, departed on the front seat of a limousine. Madcap Princess went away in a basket. The Poodles drove off behind a pair of shining coach horses. Until finally, only Laddie and the terrier were left.

Then, one day, Laddie saw two familiar figures coming over the top of the hill.

"Oh, Laddie, Laddie," cried the boy, clasping the collie in his arms. "I'll never leave you again, you dear old fellow!"

Laddie's heart was full of joy. He could only jump up and down, barking over and over, "My Master, my little Master!"

But when it was time to go he remembered Scotty. "Good-by," he whispered softly, running close to the wire. "I won't forget you, or the good times we've had."

"Why look, Dick," exclaimed Mrs. Carter. "What a cute dog is in the next cage. I do believe Laddie is saying good-by to him."

"Yes, mam," said Red thoughtfully, "those two have been the greatest friends since Laddie came." He hesitated. "You couldn't take the terrier, could you, mam? I've got to find a home for him somewhere—"

"Do please, Mother," interrupted Dick. "I'm sure he wouldn't be any more trouble."

Mrs. Carter looked at the wistful little face, framed in a mass of fuzzy, dust-colored hair, and back at Laddie.

"All right," she said slowly. "We'll take him!"

No Milk Bottles Are Left on Steps in Sicily

Photograph © F. O. Hoppé

Goats Are the Four-Footed Milkmen of Sicily, and Here They Are Seen Patiently Waiting at the Door to be Milked

MANY of us have seen the familiar milkman delivering milk at our houses; some of us, if we have been in Belgium, may even have been amused to watch the big, strong dogs busily engaged in helping their masters by pulling along the little milk-carts; but how many of us have ever come across goats waiting patiently at our doors to be milked? In Sicily the goats actually lie on the pavements until the housewives come out to milk them.

Here is a novel kind of four-footed "milkman" who doesn't know anything about weights and measures, and who never troubles about bills!

A Trip to the Great Wall of China

"ALL aboard for the Great Wall!" shouted Mr. Rutgers as he came out of the odd little Chinese hotel. "You can take your choice—a donkey or a sedan-chair. This is to be a train with feet instead of wheels, you see."

"I'll choose a sedan-chair, father, and see if it is anything like our automobile," laughed Janet.

"You mean you think you can't stick on a donkey," Paul returned gayly, brother fashion. "I'll ride a donkey because I see the guide is going to."

"All right," said Mr. Rutgers, "I'll take a sedan-chair to balance the party. Paul might like to exchange with me after a while for it will be a 25-mile trip."

Ah Cum, the guide, on his ridiculously small donkey, led the way, Paul fell in behind, and the chairs brought up the rear. Several extra coolies went along to relieve the chair-men, and a donkey-man followed every step of the way, keeping up whether Paul trotted or walked.

For some distance they traveled over flat ground.

"How does it go?" Mr. Rutgers presently called out to Paul.

"I feel like the clown in the circus," laughed Paul, "but really these layers of cloth pads make a comfortable saddle. There is a rein, but no bit, so my donkey-man has to steer him."

"How is Janet doing?"

"I feel like a princess, sitting up so high in this little square box. It feels a little like a swing and a little like a ship."

The Oldest Road in the World

They soon reached Nankou Pass which, by a steady and gradual climb, would take them through to the Great Wall, 10 miles distant. It was a stony and irregular highway.

"Don't forget that you are on the oldest road in the world," said Mr. Rutgers.

"Really!" exclaimed Paul, astonished. "It isn't much of a road. I'd like to show them a—" But his father cut him short.

"Let's remember to leave our country behind while we are over here, and open our eyes and hearts to learn what we can of China. And as we go it is well to remember that this old road has been of continuous service to the world for centuries."

From that moment Paul began to see things in a new light.

"Here comes something interesting," he said presently, "a herd of swine, and they all have shoes on!"

"Shoes!" said Janet.

"Yes. Some are straw and some are leather. Think of the patience it took to tie them on all those wiggling feet. But do you notice how willingly they travel?"

After that they met an unending line of animals and people. They were all apparently on the same business, that of getting supplies into Peking. There were tiny donkeys, not with heavy loads but with such large bulky ones that they could scarcely keep their balance. Surely a strong wind would send them sailing! There were horses and mules loaded with wool, fruits, grain, and fodder; then came coolies, carrying over their shoulders poles, with balanced baskets of provisions swinging from each end. Paul's donkey tried to take a nibble out of one of the cabbages but the donkey-man noisily objected. After that came sheep, sheep, sheep, and more sheep.

A Peking Blue Cart

Presently Ah Cum stopped his donkey, gave a few brief orders, and led his party to one side. An odd, two-wheeled wooden cart, drawn by a mule and led by a man, was going by. Ah Cum explained that it was a Peking blue cart, and that people of importance and men of affairs rode in them.

"It looked a bumpy way to ride," said Paul. "It had no springs."

"And the man was sitting on the floor," Janet added.

"But it is the Rolls-Royce of the Pass," their father explained.

"And more practical than any automobile could possibly be right here," added Paul.

"Here comes another," said Janet, as Ah Cum began to sidetrack his party again to give the cart the right of way. "There was a lady inside," whispered Janet. "I could see her eyes and high head-dress above the curtain."

"She was interested in you, too," said her father. "No doubt she thought your yellow curls an odd sight. She was a Manchu woman. You could tell that by the high fancy head-dress."

Soon they were on their way again, and after 10 miles of winding and passing this most interesting and unending procession, they finally arrived at the Great Wall of China. Ah Cum took them to the top, where they climbed into one of the watch towers and looked out across the mountains. They could see the Wall for miles and miles on its climbing, leaping, coiling journey, faithfully following the steep route picked out for it by the engineers of long ago.

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA

"No wonder they call it Great!" Paul finally said meekly, with his hat off.

"How long is it?" asked Janet, standing on tiptoe.

"Over fifteen hundred miles," her father replied with a smile.

"And how old is it?"

"Over 2000 years. It climbs over the mountain and down into the valleys, all the way from the seashore at Shan-hai-Kwan, follows the northern boundary of China, and ends at the big desert of Gobi, north of Tibet."

"You are like an encyclopædia," beamed Janet, "only more interesting."

"It is constructed of material found right where it is built. On the plains it has a clay and earth center made in pounded layers and paved with large tiles. On the mountains it is built of brick or stone and the center filled with earth and cobble stones, or stones set into concrete work."

"It is about 35 feet wide and the same height, I should say," came from Paul as he paced across between the facings.

"It averages just about that."

"And where the road goes through it has extra walls running out to guard the gateway?" questioned Janet.

"Exactly."

"This took some figuring all right," said Paul. "I've learned something about endless patience today. What did they build it for?"

"To keep all invaders out, especially the Mongolian tribes, and to mark the boundary line."

"Where is Mongolia?" asked Paul.

"Right there." His father pointed to the other side of the wall, and Paul and Janet made a quick trip down to put their feet on Mongolian soil.

After they had climbed back, and had eaten the good lunch that the hotel had sent with them, and the donkeys had been fed and rested, Ah Cum began to make preparations for the journey back.

The trip back was quite different. All of the fellow-travelers on the Pass had finished their day's journey, and were turning into the little walled-in villages for a night's rest. But as they left, their places were filled by the camel caravans. The camels rest in the day time and travel during the cool of the night. Now they were just filing out of the village gates, ready to continue their journey, some toward Tibet, others on into Peking.

When it began to get dark Ah Cum stopped at a small inn to light the lanterns he had brought. He gave each of them one of the yellow and red oiled-paper lanterns, and feeling very much like a masquerade, they went on.

"Do you hear the click-click of the night watchman's stick in the little villages we are passing?" asked Mr. Rutgers, "And the 'all's well' sound?"

"So that is the lovely sound coming through the dark!" exclaimed Janet. "It is so odd and beautiful."

And then Ah Cum called their attention to the lights in the distance and made the turn of the Pass.

"See Nankou Hotel!" he asked.

It was not long until the dull iron clang of the camel's bell, and the click-click of the night watchman's stick grew less and less distinct and the lights ahead became clearer and nearer. And presently they arrived back at the little inn which was to give them shelter for the night. Paul gave his donkey a friendly and appreciative pat.

"We stuck together, didn't we?" he chuckled. "Father, I keep thinking of that old road," he went on. "The camels are still traveling on it and before many hours the other animals will be getting up and continuing their journey. Think of anything being of service day and night for two thousand years!"

"It is a great honor."

"It is almost as wonderful as the Wall itself," said Paul.

Changeable Words

In each sentence two words may be discovered of similar sound but different meaning:

1. Change the atmosphere into an inheritor.
2. A boy into a source of light.
3. A series of steps into a steady gaze.
4. The rule of a king into a shower.
5. A festival into the cost of a journey.
6. Part of a leaf into a weather cock.
7. Something to eat into a tournament.
8. A pause into a measure.
9. A small river into a squeaking sound.
10. Two of a kind into a fruit.

Key to puzzle published Sept. 3:

1. Shady, shad.	7. Herd, her, he.
2. Ink, in.	8. Seal, sea.
3. Dozen, doze.	9. Ant, an.
4. From, fro.	10. Bowl, bow.
5. Damp, dam.	11. Fork, for.
6. Howl, how.	12. Camel, came.

Train Tunes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In a speeding train I hurry along,
As gay, as gay can be,
For the wheels and rails are joyous things,
They sing their jocund tunes to me.

Or, is it that they are drear and dull,
Know naught of music's magic art,
And the tunes that I hear are only the songs
That lie deep down in my heart.

Eileen Peck.

Current Events for Children

Charges New York Library Neglected

THERE are 65,000 fewer books in the New York Public Library today than there were five years ago, although the population of the city has grown almost a million and the number of books borrowed has increased by the thousands. Many of the books have been worn out with use and there has not been enough money to replace them, especially in the shelves for children. Even the furniture in some of the branch libraries is falling apart.

Why this has been allowed to happen in the largest, the richest city in the United States, is a question many people would like to have answered. Men who are opposing the re-election of Mayor John F. Hylan, say that it is his fault—that he has refused to see that the library had sufficient money to supply the people with books. Mr. Hylan has not yet answered the charge. Whether it is his fault or not, the discussion of the matter at election time may be expected to have good results in making whoever is elected Mayor feel that he must see that the people get more free books.

In the Venice of Greenland

The Bowdoin, Capt. Donald B. MacMillan's ship, spent last Sunday in the harbor of Sukkertoppen, the Venice of Greenland. The little village is built on seven hills and has many waterways and bridges. Eskimo boys surrounded the Bowdoin as soon as she came into port. They are very skillful in paddling their kayaks, or sealskin canoes. The sailors went to church, and there they saw the Governor's little girl, who wore an Eskimo costume, with thread cap, red blouse, short trousers, and boots with roses embroidered on them.

To Use German Dock at Scapa

A part of one of the two great floating docks which Germany surrendered to Great Britain at the end of the World War is being towed to Scapa where it will be used in the work of raising the German fleet. Seventeen of the 26 sunken destroyers have already been raised and it is believed that they will all be recovered by spring.

SUNSET STORIES

Henry, Philip, Joseph, and Arabella

IT WAS after dinner and a good time to catch Uncle John, so little John approached one side of the chair in which Uncle John was sitting, and Katharine approached the other.

"Will you please tell us a story?" said Katharine.

"About a lion," said John.

"And a pig," said Katharine.

"And a hippopotamus," said John.

"And my doll Arabella," said Katharine.

"With all the pleasure in the world," said Uncle John obligingly. "Once upon a time there was a lion named Henry, who was great friends with a pig named Philip, and they were both on terms of the most devoted friendship with a hippopotamus named Joseph.

"I think that sounds very ridiculous," said Katharine.

"Not at all. Not at all," said Uncle John. "These animals were all stuffed animals and lived in the same playroom, so they had every chance to get acquainted.

Henry the lion
And Philip the pig
And hippopotamus Joe
Were all of a size,
And not very big,
And made out of calico.
They were gentle and mild
And beautiful,
With buttons for eyes
And stuffed with wool.

"I expect they knew Arabella too," said Katharine.

"Not very well," said Uncle John. "You see, Arabella looked so much like a human that Henry and Philip and Joseph didn't know quite what to make of her. So they kept apart by themselves. And that wasn't very pleasant for Arabella.

Poor Arabella
Felt very much alone,
But she was a cheerful doll
And never made a moan.

"I think," said Arabella,
"That when you are in doubt
It's best to ask a question
And then you may find out."

So one night when Arabella had been left on the floor near Henry, Philip, and Joseph, she plucked up courage, and asked them a question.

"What did she ask them?" said John.

"'If you please, Henry, Philip, and Joseph,' said Arabella, 'why don't you like me as well as you do each other?'

"'We would,' said Henry, 'but you see you're different from us.'

"'You see,' said Philip, pointing to Henry, 'he's a lion.'

"'You see,' said Joseph, pointing to Philip, 'he's a pig.'

"'And he's a hippopotamus,' said Henry, pointing to Joseph. 'But you're a little girl.'

"'But I'm not a little girl, really,' said Arabella, 'I'm made of calico just the same as you are.'

"'We hadn't thought of that,' said Henry, Philip, and Joseph, and then to each other, 'She's made of calico.'

"'And stuffed,' said Arabella.

"'Why, so you are!' said Henry.

"'Made of calico and stuffed!' said Philip.

"'When you come to think of it,' said Joseph, 'she's more like us than she is like a little girl.'

"And after that," said Uncle John, "Henry the stuffed lion and Philip the stuffed pig and Joseph the stuffed hippopotamus were just as good friends with Arabella as they were with each other."

A Garden

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A garden is a friendly place!
You come to know each flower's face.
There in the morning sun one goes
To gossip with a friendly rose,
Smile back at sunflowers that grow
With yellow faces in a row,
Follow small paths that loiter where
Jasmines make fragrant all the air,
Meet peonies in ruffled frocks
And stately lady hollyhocks.
There calla lilies, white and tall,
Range their straight rows against the wall
Like slender choristers that stand
Each with a candle in his hand.
There velvet pansies bob and stare
And honeysuckles scent the air
Of all the bright and quiet space—
A garden is a friendly place!

Eleanor Hammond.

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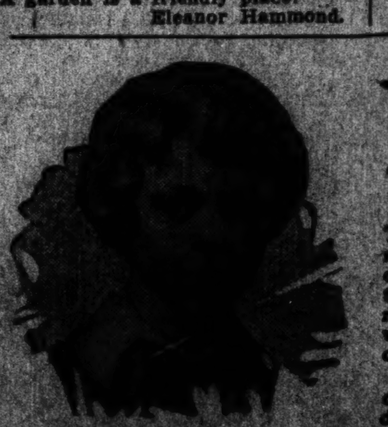

Your Child

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EDUCATIONAL

How Negroes Have Confirmed Faith of Booker T. Washington

By DR. FRANCIS W. SHEPARDSON
Secretary and Acting Director the Julius Rosenwald Fund

Chicago, Ill.

ROSENWALD schools in southern United States now number 2940. They are rural schools for Negroes. They have been constructed on a co-operative plan, with a half dozen contributing factors. They have a total value of $12,400,000.

Each school has at least two acres of land as a site, providing playgrounds and room for some elementary work in agriculture. Each has, in addition to its school rooms and cloak rooms, one or two rooms for industrial work for boys and girls. Each school building is constructed from carefully prepared plans embodying the most modern ideas regarding lighting and seating. Each is painted or stained, inside and out.

The co-operative construction work is carried on during a budget year running from July 1 to June 30. The co-operating states are Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky. All applications are approved by the State Department of Education in each instance. Under its auspices also all outlays are supervised, and by it the final inspection is made. In this way the construction is carried on under the best educational auspices and with absolute assurance of honest administration and intelligent workmanship.

The budget year which closed June 30 was an interesting one in many ways. At an outlay of $2,600,000, 520 projects were completed. Of these, 487 were new buildings.

The two Carolinas, where the new educational movement is most active and aggressive, were the leaders, North Carolina building 86 schools and South Carolina 79. Mississippi was the runner-up with 69. There was much enthusiasm in Texas also, where 54 structures were added to the rapidly growing list of that expansive Commonwealth.

Costs of Construction

The types of construction during the year were fairly typical of what has been done under recent budgets. There were 73 projects which cost less than $2000. There were six which cost between $40,000 and $50,000. Grading by thousand dollars, there were 131 costing between $2000 and $3000, 121 between $3000 and $4000, 61 between $4000 and $5000, 87 between $5000 and $10,000, 24 between $10,000 and $20,000, and 12 between $20,000 and $40,000.

A general summary shows that since the movement began in 1914, under the stimulus of aid from the Julius Rosenwald Fund now totaling $3,200,000, there have been 2940 buildings erected with a teacher capacity of 7404 and a pupil capacity of 338,180.

The public funds, including State, county, and district, have provided almost $7,000,000, these allotments making 56 per cent of the entire outlay. The Negroes have been most generous, contributing nearly $2,700,000 of the total raised. The remainder has come from gifts of white neighbors and friends, or from the General Education Board, which has made occasional grants toward the equipment of the larger schools. The exact figures show the total cost at $12,361,191, provided as follows: From public funds $6,378,979, from Negroes $2,663,010, from the Julius Rosenwald Fund $2,219,983, from whites, in addition to amounts voted from public funds, $599,219.

The share which the Negroes have had is particularly gratifying because it confirms the faith of the late Booker T. Washington in his people. When the movement started, a little over 10 years ago, it was Dr. Washington's suggestion to Mr. Rosenwald that the Negroes, in connection with each project, should raise among themselves, from white friends or from public funds, an amount equal to or greater than that to be contributed by the Julius Rosenwald Fund. It is interesting to note, so strongly has this challenge appealed to the Negroes, that they themselves have given more than the fund has.

In the number of buildings erected, North Carolina is far in the lead, having 508 to its credit. The others, in order, have: Mississippi, 361; Alabama, 304; Louisiana, 287; South Carolina, 263; Virginia, 238; Tennessee, 225; Texas, 214; Arkansas, 161; Georgia, 128; Kentucky, 100; Oklahoma, 80; Maryland, 70, and Florida, 21.

Sizes of Buildings

Twenty-two hundred of the total of 2940 are of one, two or three-teacher type, there being 665 of the first, 1086 of the second, and 442 of the third. There are nearly 600 schools in the four, five or six-teacher class, and the remainder are of a larger size, two of them giving accommodations for 16 teachers.

The difficulty of finding satisfactory boarding places for teachers in the rural districts early led to plans for the construction of teachers' homes. No aid toward such a building is given by the fund except in connection with a school previously constructed with its assistance. Among the 2940 buildings there are 109 such teachers' homes. They have distinct value, not only in providing comfortable quarters for the teachers, but also in serving, in a way, as models for future home building by Negroes of the school communities.

There are indications of great activity during the budget year which began on July 1. The Julius Rosenwald Fund has set aside $500,000 toward the work. The reports from all of the co-operating states are that the interest in the school building program shows no signs of diminishing. It is the confident expectation that by June 30, 1926, the total investment in these rural schools for Negroes in southern United States will have reached the splendid figure of $15,000,000.

There are some interesting by-products of the movement which are beginning to attract much attention. No better illustration could be afforded of the way a community is influenced than by an extract from a recent letter.

A Letter of Evidence

When I was appointed teacher four years ago we were all but out of doors. Two hundred children in a three room building, each room 20x20, with practically no seats at all. On rainy days we spent the time sweeping out the water and keeping fires to dry our floor. I told the president of the city school board about the Rosenwald Fund, and, after he had acquainted himself with this aid, he said, "the Rosenwald Fund is a God-sent blessing to the colored people."

We then set to work and with the aid of white friends we were able to qualify for this fund and as a result we now have a nice five-room building in a very beautiful location with individual desks for the pupils. It is needless to say that our group has taken on such new inspiration that it is impossible to picture the change from four years ago.

Notwithstanding the mines have worked only half time the past four years, we have bought a school piano, equipped the building with lights, planted flowers, trees and shrubbery; fenced off a garden from which we sold 15,000 potato plants last spring; bought one sewing machine, and are now working to equip a manual training room for the boys and domestic science room for girls.

The county and city gave us a six months school term and our people gave parties and picnics and raised enough money to give the school a seven month's term.

Since the building of the schoolhouse we have built a nice church at a cost of $2000, which is painted the same color as our school building. We are now raising funds for a new hall with Y. M. C. A. on the ground floor. You can doubtless see how our community illustrates the statement—"The little schoolhouse with its trim windows, its spotless coat of paint and its tidy furnishings sets a mark for the Negro and he tries to live up to it." At the last inspection our school was given a rating by the state inspector of 100 per cent for cleanliness.

Delightfully Quiet for the Camera Man

JAPANESE SCHOOL GIRLS ON A PICNIC IN A PARK — Photograph by Swing Galloway, N. Y.

Guardianship of a Language

New York, N. Y.
Special Correspondence

ONE of the most valuable possessions of a race is its language, because language, if the product of a vast experience, sums up a long history, is the expression of character, and is so intimately associated with all the highest ideals, thoughts, and convictions as to be almost identical with them. The debasement of a language is the sign of a corrupt age, and is as fruitful of disorganization in the exchange of intellectual and spiritual possessions as the debasement of currency is disorganizing in the exchange of material things. The guardianship of a language is, therefore, one of the highest functions of a people.

So intimate is the association of language with the whole expression of life that its mastery is fundamental with all education. To be able to speak and write one's language with correctness and fluency ought to be part of every kind of training. The mathematician needs it, almost as much as the poet, the natural scientist quite as much as the historian, to the man of affairs it is equally essential, and yet it is probable that there is no subject so generally neglected or so inadequately taught in the public schools as the English language. A recent report from Harvard College on the teaching of English in the preparatory schools ought to command universal attention, since it brings out clearly the general weakness of the schools in this essential particular. It is not only true of boys who enter Harvard, but of those who enter all American colleges, that a large percentage of them are unable to write English correctly.

In many schools great attention is given to the matter of spelling, but no attention to the matter of using the words which one spells. As someone has said, the study of English ought to be a part of every other study. There ought to be from the beginning to the end of school life a constant training in English, a supervision of every uttered word spoken by the child in school; for the free and correct use of a language can be taught, not by textbooks, but only by constant familiarity with the best models of speech, and by constant correction of errors.

In every recitation the language of the child should be a study to the teacher, and no error or inelegance should be allowed to pass uncorrected. This kind of supervision, covering every study and extending over an entire school life, would secure corrections in the use of the language even for those who lack the more subtle and pervasive teaching which comes from the best influences at home.

A leading American educator has said that though educational systems may differ in their methods and in the lines of their work, the one essential characteristic of every educated person is the ability to use his language with ease and correctness. In no way does a man so thoroughly reveal his educational and social condition as in his speech. It was said of Wendell Phillips that he gestured with his voice; the flexibility, the musical ability, the variation of emphasis and accent constantly interpreted his thought by bringing out its most delicate and subtle shadings. It has been recently said of an English woman traveling in America that centuries of culture seemed to be audible in the modulations of her tones.

A voice in the darkness is often a complete revelation of the association and character of an unknown person; tones, accent, modulation, and the use of words all conveying intimations of what lies behind the voice and speech. Few things convey so ample an impression of culture and often of character as the combined harmony of thought, language and tone. There are those who possess a rhythmical quality of utterance which discloses a thorough harmony of nature, and which gives the entire expression a musical quality to the ear and full of benignant influence.

One detects on the part of many teachers an entire absence of culture in the use of the language. What one does not possess one cannot convey to another, and the root of the difficulty lies, probably, in this lack of culture in many heads of schools. Every child in every school ought to be surrounded by the atmosphere of culture; beyond mere training, and aside from the learning of facts, there ought to be diffused in every school a love for ideas, a sense of the larger relations of things, and familiarity with the models of speech. Every boy and girl ought to carry from school a trained ear and tongue in the matter of speech and writing, and some familiarity with the best books in the mother tongue. This does not mean additional hours and studies necessarily; it does demand more thought and culture on the part of many teachers.

School Industrial Excursions

Chicago, Ill.
Special Correspondence

IN CHICAGO, as in other large cities, there are many opportunities for excursions to industrial plants. Engineering classes come from neighboring institutions to study the city's plants. High school groups frequently use their Saturday forenoon in this way and the social settlements organize similar excursions for their boys and girls.

In Gary and South Chicago the steel mills predominate. The ore from the iron ranges of Minnesota is unloaded by clam shell buckets from the vessels at the wharves, the coke is brought by train from Kentucky and the limestone from Indiana. The young folks watch these three products drawn to the tops of the blast furnaces, then later see the purified white liquid running out below in a splashing, brilliant display of fire. They see even the dross, the slag, removed to aid in the making of cement. Then they follow the further purifying of the pig iron in the blast of the electric furnace, the conversion to steel through the addition of certain elements and then the progress through the blooming mill until the steel lies cold and inert as a pile of sheet metal or rods.

Encircling the city are the brick and tile factories, taking the clay deposited here thousands of years ago and turning it into the material for more kitchenette apartments or better drainage of swampy fields. The clay is taken out with a steam shovel from the beds of its Rip Van Winkle sleep, hauled by trolley into the building, freed from its glacial pebbles, mixed, pressed and cut into shape, then dried and roasted till its resistance is great enough for man's use.

Boys and girls enjoy watching the manufacture of ice. They see the tanks of distilled water lowered into the brine. They watch the lifting of other tanks containing the clear blocks of ice. They follow through the frosted rooms into the immense storage places where the ice is piled in thousands of tons. The three cycles interest them. The ammonia passing through pipes in its liquid form is allowed to evaporate because of reduced pressure, as these pipes enter the briny vats. In evaporating they take the heat from the brine and so keep it below the freezing temperature of water. Then the ammonia is compressed into its liquid form and it is ready to repeat its round. The water to be turned into the ice is first turned into steam. In this form it helps to work the large pumps, then it passes through coils of pipes, surrounded by pipes filled with cold water until it reaches the charcoal filters. From here it goes to the freezing room to pass through several layers of filter paper, then is ready for the freezing process. The water for cooling goes through a continuous round of cooling and of being itself cooled. After cooling the steam, it goes to the roof where it has a chance to cascade back to earth refreshed and ready for its next turn.

A good idea of commercial efficiency may be seen in either one of the large mail order houses. The handling of the mail, the sorting of the orders, the time schedule according to which all the packages for one customer reach the wrapping center at the same time, the system of chutes, the rapid transit of the messenger boys are all eye-openers.

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PORTLAND BUYS REGINA SEXTET

Oregon to Re-enter Professional Hockey—Many Stars in Deal

Hockey fans out Oregon way are about to enjoy the speedy ice game once again. Portland is planning hockey for next winter and according to reliable reports, has purchased the entire team and rights of the Regina club. Ralph Staehle, well known to western hockey fans, is reported to have purchased the Regina team from Wesley Champ for a sum supposed to be around $25,000, and it is believed that Staehle has financial support to go much further if need be.

A tremendous building in Portland, owned and used by an ice company is to be the home of the new hockey outfit, and it is said that the ice company itself is financially interested in the project. The building will be remodeled to entertain other sports beside hockey. It is large enough to entertain a rink and other sporting activities at the same time.

With Regina out of the Western Canada Hockey League the circuit will be composed of Portland, Ore.; Vancouver, Victoria on the Pacific coast, and Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton on the prairies. The new arrangement is looked upon favorably by all since it will enable the schedule makers to prepare better traveling means and more convenient dates.

It has been a long time since Portland fans have had a club in the professional game, but many remember the time when the "Rosebuds," as Portland's team was then known, captured the western hockey title but lost to the fast traveling Canadiens for the Stanley Cup. Canadiens won three out of five games. Fred Harris and Robert Rowe, who were with Boston a while last year, were on Portland's near world-championship team in the 1915-16 series.

Among the stars Portland receives as the Regina team are Gagne, Shore, Hay, McVeigh and Irvin on the forward line; Newell, W. Loughlin, Dutkowski on the defense and McCusker in goal. It is a team that will perform well under good conditions.

PICKED SLOOPS AFTER LUTZ CUP

Siren, Defending Class Q Boat, to Have Fast Opposition

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 10—Four picked sloops from the popular "Q" class fleet are to compete for the Lutz trophy in the annual championship series of the class, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, off Jackson Park, here, it is announced by William Moore, race committee of the Jackson Park Yacht Club. Siren, the speedy representative of the Chicago Yacht Club, owned by L. L. Karas, is to defend the cup.

Two former winners of the trophy, Jackson Park 2d, owned by Dr. W. F. Hewitt, and Virginia, owned by J. A. Hadwiger, are out for honors again. Verona, owned by Franklin Keller, also is in the series. One important omission in the class is Intruder of the Jackson Park fleet, owned by John and James O'Rourke. It is ineligible for the cup with its Marconi rig.

This boat has disputed the class title in former years, asserting that no boat could claim the crown without defeating it. To settle this argument, Hadwiger established the Virginia cup, to which Marconi "Qs" were made eligible. In the recent series for this trophy, Jackson Park 2d, was returned victor.

With the Virginia cup in its possession, the crew of Jackson Park 2d, hopes to win the undisputed championship of the class. If this black-hulled boat gets its weather, a series of heavy beats, Skipper Albin Peterson promises to bring it home a winner. The sloop Virginia, three times winner of the famous Mackinac long-distance race, also likes heavy beating. Owner Hadwiger may place his boat in the hands of the O'Rourke brothers for the series, making his sloop a favorite because of their seamanship.

This would equalize the battle between the Jackson Park and the Chicago Yacht Club. Otherwise Jackson Park 2d would have the only South Side crew in the series. With three boats co-operating to eliminate the Park, it is believed Skipper Peterson would face a herculean task to bring it over the line ahead.

In a light beat, Verona is expected to show its stern to the fleet. On the other hand, if Siren can get good reach, it should set the pace. Harold Manning, who piloted her to the cup a year ago, may again sail Siren, though the new owner, Karas, has proved himself as capable a sailor as there is on this end of Lake Michigan.

MISS COLLETT WINS ADIRONDACK TITLE

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Sept. 10 (AP) — Miss Glenna Collett of Providence, ex-women's golf champion, yesterday won the Adirondack women's championship on the Saranac Inn Course by defeating Miss Maureen Orcutt, eastern and New Jersey champion, 5 and 4.

After Miss Orcutt obtained an early lead, Miss Collett played seven holes one under par, and the eastern champion lost five consecutive holes.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	104	56	.650
Salt Lake City	96	66	.592
Seattle	90	70	.563
Los Angeles	85	74	.534
Portland	76	83	.478
Oakland	69	93	.429
Vernon	65	95	.406
Sacramento	56	105	.348

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Vernon 3, Salt Lake City 2.
Salt Lake City 4, Vernon 0.
Portland 2, Los Angeles 1.
Portland 6, Los Angeles 4.
Oakland 4, Sacramento 3.
Oakland 6, Sacramento 2.
Seattle 7, San Francisco 5.

CONRADT WINS MATCH

CAMP PERRY, O., Sept. 10 (AP)—Lieut. P. E. Conradt, United States Marine Corps, last night was announced as winner of the Leech Cup match, shot Tuesday in the National Rifle Association program. His score was 105 points. The Chemical Warfare Trophy was won by H. N. Renshaw, civilian, Nogales, Ariz. He scored 98 out of a possible 100 in several stages of shooting. The Marine Corps Cup match was won by Capt. R. R. Tourtillott, United States Infantry, Morgantown, W. Va., with a score of 197 out of a possible 200.

MISS WILLS GIVEN STATUE

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Diamond Jubilee Committee at a banquet here last night presented Miss H. N. Wills of Berkeley, National and Olympic Women's tennis champion, with a bronze statue, 18 inches in height, as a token of recognition for the credit she has brought her State.

FOURTH TERM FOR EASTON

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 10—John Easton of Winnipeg was elected for his fourth term of president of the Dominion of Canada Football Association at the final session of the annual meeting of the organization here, yesterday.

Borg Smashes Two Swimming Records

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Sept. 10

ARNE BORG, Swedish swimming champion, yesterday beat two world's records when he swam 500 yards in 5m. 38.1s. and 500 meters in 6m. 8.4s.

Records last accepted for these distances by the International Amateur Swimming Federation are those of John Weissmuller of the United States, whose mark for the 500 yards, free style, was 5m. 50.4s., and for the 500 meters, 6m. 24.2s. On July 28, at Gothenburg, Sweden, Borg swam 500 meters in 6m. 19.6s., which he claimed as a world's record.

Three Favorites Reach Semifinals

Many Close Games for Canadian Ladies' Open Golf Title at Ottawa

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 10 (Special)—Three of the four players expected to reach the semifinals in the fourth annual Canadian ladies' close golf championship won their second and third-round matches yesterday, while Mrs. Maude Ross of the Royal Ottawa Club showed unexpected strength against Miss Molla McBride of Beaconsfield and entered the semifinal round by virtue of a 2-and-1 victory.

She will meet Miss Ada Mackenzie of Mississauga, Toronto, today, while Miss Dora Virtue of Whitlock, Montreal, will play Miss Helen Paget of the Royal Ottawa Club. Miss Mackenzie, who has been the strong favorite for the title, justified the confidence placed in her by winning her two matches yesterday by 7 and 6, the same score as she won by in the first round Tuesday.

Miss Paget qualified by two victories over Rivermead players, but in both she was forced to the seventeenth hole, in the morning winning from Miss Holcomb by 3 and 1, and in the afternoon defeating Miss Brownlee, 3 and 1.

Both Mrs. Ross and Miss Virtue had to come from behind to graduate into today's play, the former being one down to Miss McBride at the turn, and Miss Virtue being the same distance behind her opponent, Miss Kinsella of the Montreal Country Club. Miss Paget was never worse than on even terms with Miss Brownlee of Rivermead.

The feature game of the day was that between the two Montreal ladies, Misses Virtue and Kinsella, and the latter forced Miss Virtue to the twentieth hole for the second time in the two days of match play. Miss Kinsella had a great chance to eliminate her opponent, but she faltered at the very moment that she had victory in her grasp.

Twice in the first nine holes she had her lead wiped out, but she won the ninth to make the turn 1 up and then won the next three holes to be 4 up with 6 to play. She improved her position by halving the thirteenth and only had to half two of the remaining five holes to advance to the semifinals, but she was unable to do this and Miss Virtue, finding her best game at the fourteenth, as she did in the morning against Miss Page of Lambton, started to play men's par golf. She won the fourteenth and fifteenth and was 2 down with 3 to play. Her cause looked pretty hopeless at the sixteenth when she dubbed her drive, but she recovered brilliantly with her second, which she put 10 feet from the pin, and the hole was halved in 4s, making Miss Kinsella dormie.

The pressure exerted by the winner proved too much for Miss Kinsella on the seventeenth and eighteenth, both of which Miss Virtue won to square the match. A break on the nineteenth would have won for Miss Kinsella, but the break was against her, a putt hanging on the edge of the cup and the hole being halved in 5s. The twentieth was without any undue assistance to either player, Miss Virtue proving the steadier of the pair and she won the hole and the match with a 5 against a 6.

The Ross-McBride match was a close one and the winner never had the lead until the fifteenth. The first five holes were halved and by winning the sixth and seventh, losing the eighth and halving the ninth, Miss McBride made the turn 1 up. Twice in the first four holes coming home the match was squared and the fourteenth was halved. Mrs. Ross secured the lead at the fifteenth and increased it when Miss McBride drove out of bounds at the sixteenth. The match was terminated when the seventeenth was halved.

Miss Paget secured a lead of four holes in the first six against Miss Brownlee but the latter, starting at the eighth, won four of the next five holes to square the match. Miss Paget regained the lead at the thirteenth and the following three holes were halved, Miss Paget getting the seventeenth and match.

There have been more than the usual number of extra-hole matches in the two days. Miss Virtue won two 20-hole affairs, while Miss Laird of the Toronto club, won in the first round at the nineteenth and lost in the second round at the same hole. Miss Evelyn Mills of York Downs, established the record when she played three extra-hole matches. She was defeated by Miss Virtue at the twentieth in the first round of the championship. Yesterday morning in the championship consolation she defeated Mrs. Law of this city at the nineteenth, but in the afternoon, lost to Mrs. Brydges of Winnipeg at the nineteenth. Yesterday's scores were:

CANADIAN LADIES' OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP
Second Round

Miss Ada Mackenzie, Mississauga, defeated Mrs. H. K. Pinhey, Royal Ottawa, 7 and 6.

Miss F. T. Handsombody, Quebec, defeated Miss Frances Sharp, Royal Ottawa, 6 and 4.

Miss Molla McBride, Beaconsfield, defeated Miss Kate Robertson, Beaconsfield, 4 and 3.

Mrs. Maud Ross defeated Miss Molla [illegible] feated Mrs. Sidney Jones, Toronto Golf, 5 and 4.

Miss Dora Virtue, Whitlock, defeated Miss Willo Gage, Lambton, 2 and 1.

Miss Eileen Kinsella, Montreal Country Club, defeated Mrs. W. G. More, Toronto Golf, 4 and 3.

Miss Helen Paget, Royal Ottawa, defeated Miss M. Holcomb, Rivermead, 3 and 1.

Miss Edythe Brownlee, Rivermead, defeated Miss Margaret Laird, Toronto Golf, at nineteenth hole.

Third Round

Miss Ada Mackenzie defeated Miss F. T. Handsombody, 7 and 6.

Mrs. Maude Ross defeated Miss Molla McBride, 2 and 1.

Miss Dora Virtue defeated Miss Eileen Kinsella at twentieth hole.

Miss Helen Paget defeated Miss Edythe Brownlee, 3 and 1.

Annual Meeting Shows Progress in the C. L. G. U.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 9 (Special)—Very excellent reports were presented at the annual meeting of the Canadian Ladies' Golf Union last night. The president, Mrs. Murray of Toronto, reviewed the activities of the past year and gave a report of the visit of the delegation from the C. L. G. U. to the Maritime Provinces early in the summer and which resulted in

the formation of a new branch. Next year, when the two championships will be held in Winnipeg, it is likely that a similar delegation will visit Alberta and Saskatchewan to organize those provinces.

The secretary reported that at present there are 111 clubs affiliated with the C. L. G. U., 19 more than last year. The new clubs include nine in Ontario, three each in British Columbia and Quebec, two in New Brunswick and one each in Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan. One new branch, the Maritime Provinces, has been added during the year and a number of new clubs are expected from that branch soon.

The financial report was very satisfactory, there being a substantial balance on hand. The various championships have carried themselves during the year while nearly $500 was realized for the R. C. G. A. green section fund by the one-day tournament on June 11. The election of officers resulted as follows:

Patroness—Her Excellency, Lady Byng of Vimy.

President—Mrs. Leonard Murray, Toronto; vice-presidents, Mrs. A. F. Rodger, Toronto; Mrs. H. B. Robinson, Montreal; Mrs. S. C. Sweeney, Vancouver; Mrs. R. A. Graham, Winnipeg, and Mrs. John Stansfield, Truro, N. S.

Executive Committee—Mrs. A. N. Mitchell, Toronto; Mrs. W. Hastings-Webling, Brantford; Miss Constance Bird, Toronto; Mrs. J. L. Counsell, Hamilton; Mrs. W. E. Gallie, Toronto; Mrs. R. Murdoch, Toronto; Mrs. N. St. B. Young, Toronto; Mrs. James McGrail, Welland; Mrs. Fullerton, Cobourg, and Mrs. Duncan Coulson, Toronto.

Secretary—Miss Inez Allan, Toronto.

Pars Committee — Mrs. Gordon Ferrie, Hamilton; Miss Ada Mackenzie, Toronto; Mrs. M. K. Rowe, Toronto; Mrs. Hume Wrong, Toronto, and Mrs. Marshall Graydon, London.

TILDEN FACES JEAN BOROTRA, FRANCE'S HOPE, FOR DAVIS CUP

W. M. Johnston Plays Against J. R. Lacoste, Wimbledon Champion, in the Other Encounter, Which Will Open the Tennis Series

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10 (AP)—W. T. Tilden 2d and W. M. Johnston, who brought the Davis Cup back to the United States in 1920 and have dominated its successful defense since then, will carry America's banner into the challenge round fray today against France, a new contender for the international tennis trophy.

Unless the forecast of rain comes true and holds up the program, Tilden will begin the defense of the famous cup against Jean Borotra, spectacular French star whose astonishing performances were [illegible] responsible for his cou[illegible] Australia in [illegible] This match is [illegible] eastern daylight [illegible] playing arrangements [illegible] day and will [illegible] singles [illegible] Johnston [illegible] old cham[illegible]

The [illegible] round series is [illegible] on Friday, [illegible] 2d, American [illegible] Richards are [illegible] named to face Borotra [illegible] while in the two concluding singles contests, slated for Saturday, Tilden will meet Lacoste and Johnston will face Borotra.

France enters the challenge round for the first time in its tennis story on the high tide of triumph, keyed to an unusual pitch of confidence, but unless all signs fail, America's veteran forces seem destined to repel the invading attack. Expert opinion may not always be a reliable barometer, but it was agreed last night that the dashing challengers have little more than a fighting chance to triumph over the Americans, who have ruled the heights of the tennis world without serious damage for five years.

France's chief hopes are centered on Borotra. If he is able to maintain the streak of super-tennis he flashed against the Australians he will give both Tilden and Johnson a real battle, but in the two American aces he will face opposition of a higher order than any he has yet encountered.

Lacoste, unless he has rounded to form since last week-end, does not loom as formidably as his countryman. He has failed to acclimate himself so far and has been considerably below the form that carried him to the top in Europe this season.

Except for their general records, there is little basis for actual comparison between the challenge round rivals. Johnston took the measure of Lacoste last year in the national singles championships in straight sets, but Borotra and Tilden have not met in the last two seasons.

Davis Cup Records of U. S. and French Stars

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10 (AP)—Comparative Davis Cup records of the rival American and French players in the challenge round today show the defending pair, Tilden and Johnston, well ahead of their opponents. Each of the American aces has met with defeat only once in the international team competitions, Tilden losing in the doubles with Richards to Australia in 1922, while Johnston lost to J. O. Anderson, of Australia, in the singles in 1923. The table of matches follows:

Player	W.	L.	P.C.
W. T. Tilden 2d, U. S.	18	1	.947
W. M. Johnston, U. S.	14	1	.933
J. R. Lacoste, France	24	5	.827
Jean Borotra, France	14	4	.777
R. N. Williams 2d, U. S.	8	3	.727
Vincent Richards, U. S.	2	1	.667
Jacques Brugnon, France	8	6	.531

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	83	50	.624
New York	77	59	.566
Cincinnati	72	63	.533
Brooklyn	64	67	.489
St. Louis	63	72	.467
Boston	62	74	.456
Chicago	61	77	.442
Philadelphia	55	75	.423

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Chicago 9, Pittsburgh 7.

GAMES TODAY
Philadelphia at Boston (two games).
Pittsburgh at St. Louis (two games).
Chicago at Cincinnati.

PITTSBURGH MARGIN CUT

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 10—Pittsburgh's margin in the National League was cut to eight games and one half when it dropped the final game of the series to Chicago, here, yesterday, by the score of 9 to 7. Twice the Cubs overcame a three-run lead and in the eleventh inning scored three more runs to win. Errors by the Pittsburgh infielders in the eleventh proved costly. Kaufmann gave eight bases on balls. Freigau's hitting was the outstanding feature of the game, the Cubs' third baseman making a home run, two doubles and a single. It was the third victory for the Cubs against Pittsburgh in the four-game series. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	9	14	2
Pittsburgh	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	7	12	4

Batteries—Kaufmann and Gonzales; Kremer, Adams, Morrison and Smith. Losing pitcher—Morrison. Umpires—Rigler and Hart. Time—2h. 20m.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	97	50	.660
Indianapolis	80	68	.541
St. Paul	79	69	.534
Minneapolis	77	72	.517
Kansas City	74	75	.497
Toledo	66	80	.452
Milwaukee	65	84	.436
Columbus	52	98	.361

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Louisville 10, Toledo 3.
Columbus 14, Indianapolis 5.
Minneapolis 8, Milwaukee 5.
Kansas City 3, St. Paul 4.
St. Paul 3, Kansas City 2 (12 innings).

WORLD SERIES RADIOCAST

CHICAGO, Sept. 10 (AP)—The World Series championship games will be radiocast play by play by station WLS and the Chicago Evening Post in cooperation with the Associated Press. D. D. Richards, radio editor of the Post, will assist in the announcing. Wherever the World Series games may go, as determined by the championships of the National and American Leagues when decided, the Associated Press report telegraphed from the field for the first time will be made available to its members for radiocasting under certain conditions.

READING FRANCHISE SOLD

READING, Pa., Sept. 10 (AP)—Sale of the Reading franchise in the International League to a Newark syndicate headed by C. A. Davids of New York was announced last night by President R. J. Poole. A special meeting of the league directors has been requested by Mr. Poole, when ratification of the sale will be asked. Mr. Poole refused to disclose why the franchise was sold. The purchase price was not revealed.

URBANA, Ill., Sept. 10—Three big games scheduled for the Memorial Stadium give indications that the 1925 University of Illinois football team will probably play before the largest football crowds in history. Illinois meets Nebraska, Michigan and Chicago at home. Nebraska plays here Oct. 3 in the big early season attraction of the middle west. A record crowd for an opening game is predicted when Coach Zuppke's eleven lines up against the Huskers coached by E. E. Bearg. [illegible] for four years.

PRO FOOTBALL LEAGUE PLANS

Organization Is to Expand This Year—Folwell to Coach N. Y. Giants

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—Plans for an extensive season for the National Professional Football League of America were outlined yesterday at a meeting of the New York Giants, the latest club to enroll in the league.

The organization proposes to expand its membership with the ultimate aim to form an eastern and western league with post-season championship contests. Eastern territory under consideration includes Syracuse, Albany, Boston, New Haven, Baltimore, Washington and Brooklyn.

Robert Folwell, who has produced winning teams at Washington and Jefferson, Lafayette, Pennsylvania and the United States Naval Academy, has been engaged to coach the Giants. Among several players signed by the New York eleven are Century Milstead, one of Yale's greatest tackles; Lynn Bomar, formerly of Vanderbilt and All-America end; Henry Benkert, Rutgers' star and leading point scorer in the east last year, and Gene Vidal, ex-West Pointer.

All home games of the Giants will be played at the Polo Grounds. The New York season opens Oct. 4 at New Britain, Conn., against an independent club coached by Ray Pond of Torrington, the Yale star of 1924.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	85	48	.639
Philadelphia	76	53	.589
Chicago	70	62	.530
Detroit	68	61	.527
St. Louis	69	62	.526
Cleveland	62	71	.466
New York	56	74	.431
Boston	39	94	.293

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Boston 5, New York 4.
Philadelphia 9, Washington 7.

GAMES TODAY
New York at Philadelphia (two games).
St. Louis at Chicago (two games).
Cleveland at Detroit (two games).

ATHLETICS GAIN AGAIN

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10—Philadelphia, continued successfully its efforts to cut down the Washington lead in the American League here, yesterday, by defeating the champions, 9 to 7. Both clubs hit hard, the outstanding performance being two home runs by Peckinpaugh. He knocked in four runs and scored two himself. Judge returned to the game after a long absence but failed to hit safely. Washington's recruit, Jeanes, went in as a pinch-hitter and singled in the eighth inning. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	1	5	1	0	x	9	15	1
Washington	0	0	1	3	0	3	1	0	0	7	13	1

Batteries—Groves, Rommel, Walberg, Baumgartner and Perkins, Cochrane; Zachary, Russell, Ballou and Severeid. Winning pitcher—Baumgartner. Losing pitcher—Zachary. Umpires—Evans, Nallin, Geisel and Hildebrand.

RUTH MAKES FOUR HITS

A base on balls to Rosenthal and a double by Flagstead in the ninth inning resulted in Boston returning victor against the New York Yankees, yesterday, 5 to 4. Ruth made two doubles and two singles in four times at bat. Ruth and Combs made seven of New York's nine hits. Only five assists were made by the losers, three of them by pitcher Johnson. Ruth was twice thrown out at the plate, and once it looked as though he were positively safe. Combs made seven putouts in the outfield for New York, while Flagstead was kept busy in centerfield for the Red Sox with six putouts. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	5	9	3
New York	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	9	1

Batteries—Wingfield and Bischoff; Johnson and Bengough. Umpires—Ormsby and Connolly. Time—1h. 48m.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	81	64	.559
New Orleans	77	65	.542
Nashville	76	71	.517
Memphis	75	71	.514
Mobile	71	73	.493
Chattanooga	69	75	.479
Little Rock	64	79	.448
Birmingham	64	79	.448

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Atlanta 5, New Orleans 3.
Chattanooga 4, Nashville 1.
Birmingham 4, Mobile 3 (10 innings).

GIANTS BUY TWO

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 10 (AP)—Guy Lacy, manager and second baseman of the champion Richmond Club of the Virginian League, and Otis Carter, home run king of the circuit, have been sold to the New York Giants. Carter celebrated the sale yesterday with his fortieth home run of the season.

CANADA RETAINS CUP

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 10—By winning yesterday the race with the Class P yacht Bernice, sailed by Norman Gooderham, against the American yacht Aileen of the Rochester Yacht Club, Canada retains the Fisher Cup in the first international race sailed for this trophy since 1911.

CULLOP BREAKS RECORD

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 10 (AP)—Nicholas Cullop of Atlanta broke all records for home runs in the Southern Association by hitting his twenty-eighth of the season in the Georgia city yesterday.

Mrs. F. I. Mallory to Face Miss Thayer

Miss Ryan to Take on Mrs. Jessup in the Other Semifinal Round Match

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10 (AP)—Semifinal round singles matches in the women's Middle Atlantic States lawn tennis tournament were reached yesterday at the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

The upper bracket of the Middle States tourney brings together Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, and Miss M. B. Thayer, Philadelphia. Miss Elizabeth Ryan of California opposes Mrs. J. B. Jessup of Wilmington in the other bracket.

The feature of yesterday's Middle States matches was Mrs. Mallory's easy victory over Miss Helen Jacobs, 6—1, 6—2. Miss Jacobs' inability to get to the net caused her downfall. The summary:

WOMEN'S MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES SINGLES—Fourth Round

Mrs. J. B. Jessup, Wilmington, defeated Miss Anne Townsend, Merion, 6—1, 4—6, 6—1.

Miss Elizabeth Ryan, California, defeated Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, 6—0, 7—5.

Miss M. B. Thayer, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Agnes Bergen, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, defeated Miss Helen Jacobs, California, 6—1, 6—2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round

Mrs. F. I. Mallory and Miss Helen Jacobs defeated Miss Betty Waymouth and Miss Helen Gerfuson, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—0.

Miss M. B. Thayer, Philadelphia, and Miss Eleonora Sears, Boston, defeated Miss Penelope Anderson, Richmond, and Miss Martha Bayard, Short Hills, 6—4, 8—6.

WISCONSIN IN FOR A BIG SPORT YEAR

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 10 (AP)—With the completion of the coaching staff, announced by George Little, new director of athletics, University of Wisconsin is preparing for a "big year" of competition in the Intercollegiate Conference, which includes the 10 largest universities of seven middle west states.

Director Little heads the football staff. He had been in first hand charge of University of Michigan teams in recent years. Coach Little is to be assisted by Ward Connell, former University of Notre Dame halfback, who takes charge of the backfield; James Brader, former Wisconsin tackle and end, and E. O. Slaughter, former Michigan star, who was brought here by Little. They will begin putting the 75 candidates for the varsity squad through workouts Sept. 15.

Brader will be head line coach and Slaughter will work on the guards and centers. The freshman team will be coached again by W. M. Sundt.

Veteran coaches who will continue their work here include:

Basketball—Dr. W. E. Meanwell, one of the foremost authorities on this branch of sports.

Baseball—G. S. Lowman, director of men's gymnasium.

Track—T. E. Jones, former athletic director, who will be able to give undivided attention to the track team as a result of his resignation from the directorship. He will be assisted by Meade Burke, cross-country coach.

Swimming—J. C. Steinauer, also athletic team trainer.

Gymnastics—F. E. Schlatter.

Wrestling—George Hitchcock.

Tennis—A. L. Masely.

Intramural Director—George Berg.

Rowing—H. E. Vail, whose crew took third place in the Poughkeepsie regatta last June.

Kay Iverson will coach the hockey team for his second year, with prospects that this sport will be lifted to a higher standing in Wisconsin than formerly. George Martin will be in charge of winter sports.

For the first time, the business end of the athletic department will be under a separate manager, known as manager of athletics. George Levis, a former Badger basketball star, has this position. Levis also will act as golf coach.

HART LOSES TITLE IN SENIOR GOLF

RYE, N. Y., Sept. 10 (AP)—No matter what may happen today and tomorrow when the second half of the lists in the twenty-first championship of the United States Senior Golf Association takes the field, a new champion will be crowned.

C. M. Hart of the Brae Burn Club, Boston, the association's left-handed champion, lost his magic putting touch in the play yesterday and with the best department of his game gone, took 84 strokes.

This lapse permitted two former champions to pass him. Fred Snare of the Garden City Club led the field with a card of 77, which with his 79 of Tuesday, gave him a total of 156 for the 36 holes.

First to eclipse Hart, however, was Hugh Halsell of Dallas, Tex., 1923 titleholder, who came in with a 78 giving him a total score of 157 for 36 holes against Hart's 161. A few minutes later Snare, 1922 title holder, came in with the fastest pace set by anyone in the tournament today forcing out Halsell by a stroke.

The second half of the field in the tournament will start play today.

HELMY STAYS AT CAPE GRIS NEZ

CAPE GRIS NEZ, Sept. 10—Ishak Helmy from Egypt is staying here hoping to swim the Channel, while Miss Gertrude Ederle has gone home.

PRO GOLFERS TO START SEPT. 21

Sarazen Is After Hagen's Title — 66 Entered — Hagen to Defend

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 10—Eugene Sarazen of the Fresh Meadow Country Club, Flushing, N. Y., is the only former champion listed among the 66 contestants announced here today for the eighth annual championship tournament of the Professional Golfers' Association of America, to be held at Olympia Fields Country Club, Sept. 21 to 26.

The entry list includes many famous golfing names, but the absence of J. F. Hutchison of Chicago and J. M. Barnes of New York, former winners, is notable.

W. C. Hagen of Pasadena, Calif., defending the crown, should have a strenuous battle with Sarazen. Each has won the title twice and they will contend for third-time honors. Hagen won it first in 1921, Sarazen winning in '22 and '23. Hagen was runner-up to Sarazen in the latter year. Emmet French of Youngstown, O., runner-up in '22, is entered.

Among the "outsiders" favored for the title this season are Abraham Espinosa of San Francisco, Calif., one of the three representatives of the North California Association; M. F. Dutra of Gray's Harbor Country Club, Aberdeen, Wash., representing the Pacific Northwest; R. H. Craigs, Audubon C. C., of Louisville, Ky., representing the Kentucky Association; Leo Diegel of Glen Oaks Golf Club, Great Neck, N. Y.; M. J. Brady of Winged Foot G. C., Mamaroneck, N. Y., and John Farrell of Quaker Ridge Golf Club, Mamaroneck, representing the Metropolitan Association.

Professional golfers of Chicago feel that the importance of this district will not be sufficiently represented in numbers, with only three entries allowed the Illinois Association. In quality, however, they are satisfied that W. H. Melhorn of Westmoreland Country Club, Laurie Ayton of the Evanston Golf Club, and Albert Espinoza will offer about as good a battle as any trio that could be selected.

William Ogg of the Worcester Country Club, and George Aulbach of the Arimont Country Club, Arlington Heights, Mass., are regarded as the leaders of the New England contingent, which contains six members. Entrants not previously mentioned are as follows:

William Creavey, Oklahoma City Country Club; Andrew Gray, Atlanta, Ga.; J. R. Hueston, Earlington Golf Club, Earlington, Wash.; John Burke, River Oaks C. C., Houston, Tex.; Harry Cooper, Tennyson Park Golf Course, Dallas, Tex.; William Leach, Overbrook C. C., Philadelphia; George Griffin, Green Valley Country Club, Roxborough, Pa.; John Edmundson, Llanerch C. C., Manoa, Pa.; Charles Hoffner and Louis Goldbeck, Philmont C. C., Philmont, Pa.; John Collins, Delaware C. C., Muncie, Ind.; Irwin Nelson, Culver, Ind.; John Blakeslee, Kenosha C. C., Kenosha, Wis.; Frank Walsh, Milwaukee, Wis.; James Duncan, Lakoma C. C., Omaha, Neb.; Ralph Beach, Burning Tree C. C., Bethesda, Md.; David Thomson, Washington G. C., Roslyn, Va.; George C. Smith, Somerset C. C., St. Paul, Minn.; Alexander Olson, Grand Forks C. C., Grand Forks, N. D.; Thomas Boyd, Fox Hills, G. C., Stapleton, N. Y.; William Klein, Garden City C. C., Garden City, N. Y.; Henry Ciuci, Westchester Hills C. C., White Plains, N. Y.; Thomas Harmon, Jr., Hudson River C. C., Yonkers, N. Y.; Thomas Armour, New York; Daniel Williams, Shackamaxon C. C., Westfield, N. J.; Thomas Kerrigan, Siwanoy G. C., Bronxville, N. Y.; John Golden, North Jersey C. C., Paterson, N. J.; Jack Forrester, Hollywood G. C., Deal, N. J.; David Robertson, Dearborn Country Club, Dearborn, Mich.; Albert Watrous, Highland Country Club, Grand Rapids, Mich.; John Kinnear, Redford C. C., Redford, Mich.; Edward Gayer, Hillcrest Country Club, Los Angeles, Calif.; W. C. Jack, Newark, N. Y.; Charles McKenna, Irondequoit C. C., Rochester, N. Y.; Frank Clark, Asheville C. C., Asheville, N. C.; George Ayton, Biltmore, N. C.; Fred Hyatt, Myers Park G. C., Charlotte, N. C.; Raymond Derr, Losantiville C. C., Cincinnati, O.; Joseph Brophy, Hillcrest C. C., Cincinnati, O.; D. K. White, Willowick C. C., Willoughby, O.; George Howard, Brookside C. C., Canton, O.; Bert Battell, Johnstown C. C., Johnstown, Pa.; Walter Loeffler, South Hills C. C., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Charles Onorotta, Castle Shannon G. C., Castle Shannon, Pa.; Arthur East, Lake Merced G. C., San Francisco, Calif.; Romeo Espinosa, San Francisco, Calif.; William Bathie, Sunnyside, Waterloo, Ia.; Thomas Dean, Myopia Hunt Club, Hamilton, Mass.; Ralph Thomas, Sandy Burr C. C., Wayland, Mass.; George Dernbach, Providence, R. I.; Joe Stein, Nashua C. C., Nashua, N. H.; Edward Dudley, Oak Hill G. C., Joplin, Mo., and Michael Patton, Chickasaw C. C., Memphis, Tenn.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	99	56	.639
Toronto	97	59	.622
Rochester	81	73	.526
Buffalo	75	80	.484
Reading	71	84	.458
Jersey City	69	84	.451
Syracuse	68	86	.442
Providence	57	95	.375

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Providence 2, Jersey City 1.
Jersey City 2, Providence 0.
Baltimore 15, Reading 1.
Reading 6, Baltimore 2.
Toronto 8, Buffalo 1.
Buffalo 3, Toronto 1.

PICK-UPS

THE fine work of Nicholas Cullop with Atlanta this year recalls to mind how surprised fans were when he was released under option by the New York Yankees. He made his twenty-eighth home run of the season yesterday and broke the Southern Association record. There is no doubt existing whatever that he will be in the Yankee lineup as a regular next year. What a fine hitting combination the Yankees will have with Cullop, Ruth, Gehrig, Meusel and Combs!

The Washington Senators and Pittsburgh have started coasting but it isn't likely that they will apply the brakes. They would have to coast considerably before the second-place holders could catch them. Both are safely fixed, temporarily at least, and a game won here and there should keep them at the top.

It looks as though this will be the first year in the last five that World Series attendance records will not be broken at the Polo Grounds in New York. The seating capacity of the Pittsburgh ball park is not much less than the Polo Grounds, however. Official statements have it that the Polo Grounds will hold 52,000, while the park in Pittsburgh will hold about 45,000, with the additional 11,000 seats put in before the beginning of the 1925 season.

One thing certain is that fans are rejoicing that Altrock and his partner will probably be seen again at the World Series. These comedians furnished much fun at the big classic last year and must have some new stunts to spring on the visitors.

The Chicago Cubs have the nucleus of a great team for 1926. Seven new men have been added to the roster this year and two have already made fine records. Brooks and Jahn will probably be part of the Cubs' outfield next year.

FOOTBALL NOTES

WHILE the official opening of the football practice season opens today at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., an advance guard eager to get things started held a preliminary workout yesterday on Weston Field. Head Coach Lawson, with Joseph Fitzgerald and Victor Kennard, who comprise the all-Harvard coaching staff, are ready to take charge.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Sept. 10—Twenty-nine candidates for the varsity football team at Bowdoin College reported to Coach John Cates at Whittier Field yesterday and, under the direction of the coach, drilled in the fundamentals.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10—Headed by Coach Lou Young and several assistants, the University of Pennsylvania football squad of 50 players left here yesterday afternoon for the new training camp at Sea Girt, N. J. Trainer Lawson Robertson preceded the players to the shore camp by one day, in order to help superintend the work on the practice field.

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 10—Quite a number of veterans, but a small squad as a whole reported to Coach Gore at Massachusetts Agricultural College yesterday morning for the first practice of the season. Several of the candidates appeared to be in excellent trim after spending vacations at vocations tending to harden them.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Sept. 10 (AP)—Wesleyan University football squad was put through its first practice of the season today by Samuel Hill, the new football coach from University of Illinois. Two sessions will be held daily until Sept. 24 when the college opens. Nine of last year's letter men and some 50 other aspirants responded to the call issued 10 days ago, and took part in the first workout.

AMHERST, Sept. 10—Forty-five men answered Coach McLaughry's call to enter upon strenuous training for Amherst's 1925 football season. The veterans back include Captain Moore, Drew, Cadigan, Lyons, McBride, Priddy, Richardson, Wilder and Wilson. Other members of last year's squad, Creden, Dodd, Higgins, Merrill, Morse and Blodgett should prove valuable assistants.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 10—Activities in connection with the University of Pittsburgh football season of 1925 are divided between Pittsburgh and Windber, Pa. At Pittsburgh construction work is about completed on the new $2,000,000 stadium, and at Windber the team has been in training under Head Coach Dr. J. B. Sutherland for the past week. The opening game of the season is with Washington and Lee Saturday, Sept. 26, when the gates of the stadium will be thrown open for the first time.

MISS JACOBS VS. MISS M. F. WICKES

Miss Slocum Faces Miss Francis in the Other Semifinal for Girls' Net Title

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10 (AP)—Miss Helen Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., defending titleholder, advanced to the semifinal round of the national girls' lawn tennis championship at the Philadelphia Cricket Club yesterday. She defeated Miss Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—1.

The other semifinalists are Miss M. F. Wickes, Newport, who defeated Sarah, one of the four Palfrey sisters from Boston who entered the tournament, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Louise Slocum, Boston, who eliminated Miss Anne Page, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—1, and Miss Alice Francis, Orange, N. J., who vanquished Miss Marjory Morrill, Boston, after two of the hardest sets played thus far in the three days of competition, 8—7, 6—4.

Miss Jacobs plays Miss Wickes today, while Miss Slocum opposes Miss Francis. The summary:

UNITED STATES GIRLS' TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—Third Round

Miss Helen Jacobs, California, defeated Miss Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss M. F. Wickes, Newport, defeated Miss Sarah Palfrey, Boston, 6—4, 6—2.

Miss Louise Slocum, Boston, defeated Miss Alice Page, Merion, 6—3, 6—1.

Miss Alice Francis, Orange, N. J., defeated Miss Marjorie Morrill, Boston, 8—7, 6—4.

DOUBLES—Third Round

Misses M. Fennester and Kitty Parke defeated Misses Mary Carruthers and Theodora Sohst, 6—1, 6—2.

Misses Louise Slocum and Marjorie Morrill defeated Misses Sarah and Mianne Palfrey, 6—2, 7—5.

HOCKEY TALK STARTS —RUMORS PREVAIL

A hockey meeting is scheduled for Boston sometime next week, probably Monday, at which time present plans for the coming hockey season may be made more definite. It is understood that Col. J. W. Hammond, righthand man of G. L. Rickard, New York promoter, will attend as well as G. P. Garan of Springfield and G. V. Brown of Boston and probably Socier of New York.

In view of the coming meeting in New York of the National Hockey League it is considered imperative that the amateur bodies get together early and formulate some sort of plan for the winter.

Rumors persist that the majority of the Hamilton Tiger team, the players of which went on strike after winning the eastern title of the N. H. L., are to be found in New York under Thomas Duggan and Thomas Gorman. The Canadiens are in for a shakeup and it would not be surprising to find Odie Cleghorn, substitute center in New York and probably Sprague Cleghorn locating in Boston.

WOTELL SUSPENDED

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 10 (AP)—Frank Wotell, first baseman of the Bridgeport Eastern League Club, was suspended for the balance of the season and fined $25 by Manager Kiss Wilhelm yesterday. "Indifferent playing on the field and failure to observe training rules" was given as the cause for the suspension.

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BULL MARKET HOLDS SWAY IN NEW YORK

Stocks Again Move Vigorously Upward to Higher Level

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—Responding to a lowering of call money rates and further indications of improving fall business, stock prices moved upward again today under the leadership of the motor shares, seven of which attained new peak prices for the year. Public participation was on a broader scale.

Equipments responded to the delayed railroad inquiries for cars and locomotives, and steels improved on the relatively small decrease of 26,664 tons in the August unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation.

Violent upturns in some of the high priced industrial specialties followed a revival of rumors of capital readjustments through stock split-ups and increased dividends.

Speculative interest in the rails was dampened by the failure of the Southern Railway directors to increase the regular quarterly dividend on the common stock, which fell back about 3 points after the announcement.

Unexpectedly large sales following recent cuts furnished a background for another advance in the motors, General Motors crossing on a large turnover. Pierce Arrow was heavy.

Foreign exchanges opened reactionary, demand sterling yielding slightly to $4.84⅝, and Italian lire to 4.16½ cents. French francs held firm at 4.70 cents. Scandinavian currencies recorded moderate recessions.

Tone Is Buoyant

Bullish operations were conducted aggressively in many stocks, with several of the high-priced issues rising violently.

Reduction of the renewal rate on call loans to 4¾, with a further shading in the borrowing rate to 4½ per cent exerted a decidedly stimulating influence. Manhattan guaranteed advanced 11 points, Havana Electric Railway 8, General Electric and Commercial Solvents B5 and General Motors, Hudson Motors, American Can, United States Cast Iron Pipe, Mack Trucks, Du Pont, International Harvester and a number of others 3 to 4 points.

Southern Railway fell 1⅞ on selling induced by uncertainty regarding the dividend action today.

Bond Prices Advance

Rising prices characterized today's bond dealings, with foreign obligations and speculative railroad issues monopolizing most of the trading activity.

Growing interest was manifested in German Government 7s, as these bonds sold within a half point of par, the highest level since the $110,000,000 reparations loan was floated here almost a year ago.

French obligations were particularly active, both the 7s and 7½s reaching best prices of the year.

Other strong features in the foreign group were Bogota 8s, Polish 8s and Great Consolidated Electric Power of Japan 7s.

A continued rise in Denver & Rio Grande Western 5s into new high ground above 70, marked dealings in railroad bonds. St. Paul issues, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Chesapeake & Ohio convertible 5s and Duluth & South Shore 5s joined in the advance.

International Telephone 5½s reached a new top price above 105. Heavy oversubscription of the $18,000,000 General Petroleum bond issue, offered today, was reported by the bankers.

BULLISH COTTON CROP FORECAST

Estimate by Government Is Bullish Factor—Big Futures Rise

The forecast of the cotton crop by the government Tuesday, indicating a yield of 13,740,800 bales, or 249,200 bales under the official forecast two weeks ago, settled for the time being at least considerable doubt as to the condition of the plant, and was responsible for an advance in all futures ranging from 80 to more than 100 points.

As the result of Washington's bullish statement, cotton is once more back on a 23-cent level or better, and according to some judges of the situation, a 25-cent level for the commodity within a short time is not beyond the realm of possibility.

The average of pre-government estimates was about 14,000,000 bales. Some usually conservative observers placed the yield as high as 14,250,000 bales. Only a few were willing to hazard a guess substantially below the 14,000,000 figure.

The government figure of 13,740,800 bales, therefore, furnished somewhat of a surprise, and the market's action following the announcement testifies to the unexpectedness of the report.

The carry-over of cotton in this country on Aug. 1 was 1,610,455 bales. Applying Washington's current prospect of 13,740,800 bales, the supply for the year to Aug. 1, 1926, is 15,351,255 bales, or approximately equal to last year's.

When it is considered that the world consumption of American cotton amounts to about 14,000,000 bales a year, the indicated supply is not over ample, and the carryover next year will be substantially less than it was this year.

In the meantime, the government forecast below the 13¾ million-bale mark will undoubtedly stimulate purchases, which up to date have been in only moderate volume. At any rate, it will serve to remind buyers that no burdensome cotton yield is in prospect, and that a policy of hand-to-mouth buying in hope of increased crop and lower prices will avail them nothing.

STEEL INGOT OUTPUT SHOWS LARGE GAIN

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—Steel ingot production in August reached 3,424,034 tons, compared with 3,087,590 in July, and it was the first month since last March to show a gain in output, the American Iron & Steel Institute reports. This compares with 2,552,831 tons in August last year.

Production for the eight months of 1925 was 28,917,764 tons, compared with 24,167,714 for the corresponding period of 1924. The daily output in August averaged 131,694 tons, in contrast to 118,753 the month before and 98,186 in August last year. The gain of about 11 per cent last month is interpreted in the trade as the turning point in the steel industry.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Sept. 10—Consols for money today were 55⅛. De Beers 15⅞. Rand Mines 2¾. Money was 3½ per cent. Discount rates—Short bills, 3⅞@4; three-month bills, 3⅞@4 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Sep.10	Last Sep. 9
100	Adv-Ru pf.	57½	57½	57½	..
200	Air Reduc.	107½	107½	107½	107½
100	Ajax Rub	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10½
200	Ahumada	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
200	Alaska Jun.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5800	Allied Ch	104	102¾	103	103¼
700	Allis-Chal	88¾	88	88	87¾
100	Allis-Ch pf.	108	108	108	..
2000	Am Ag Ch.	23½	22¾	23¼	23¼
1000	Am Ag C pf	68¾	68¾	68¾	67¾
100	Am Beet S	36	36	36	36½
4300	Am Bosch	34¾	32¾	34¾	33¾
700	Am Brake	117	116	116	116½
4900	Am Can	133	132	132½	..
1700	Am Car	108¼	107¼	107¾	108
1000	Am Chicle	45	45	45	45¾
700	Am Chicl ct	47	46½	47	..
3200	AmForPw	42¾	42	42¾	41¼
100	Am&FP ppd	102	102	102	..
200	AmForPwp	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¼
100	Am Hide	11½	11½	11½	11½
1100	Am Ice	122½	122	122	122
2800	Am Int Crp	38¾	38¼	38¾	38¼
300	A mLa Fr.	13½	13½	13½	13½
100	Am La Fr pf	97	97	97	..
600	Am Linseed	35	35	35	34¾
1100	Am Lins pf	82¾	82	82¾	82
4600	Am Loco	119½	118½	119½	118¾
1500	Am Metals	51½	50½	51½	50¾
400	Am Radiat	111½	111½	111½	111
1200	*Am SRaz	64¼	63	63	64¾
100	Am Ship	6½	6½	6½	..
100000	Am Smelt	111¼	109⅝	110⅝	109½
100	Am Smlt pf	112	113	113	..
3200	Am Steel	41	40½	40¾	40¾
2600	Am Sugar	66¾	66	66⅝	65⅝
600	Am T&T	141¾	141	141¼	141⅞
200	Am Type	118	118	118	..
1000	Am WWrks	61½	59½	59⅝	60¼
100	Am WW 7%	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
4000	Am Wool	40¼	39¾	40¾	39¾
700	Am Wool pf	89¾	89	89¾	89¾
300	Am Zinc pf	30½	30	30	30¾
100	Archer Dan	38	38	38	38
7000	Anaconda	43½	42¾	43	42¾
200	*Armour pf	95¾	95¾	95¾	97
300	Arnold Cons	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10
400	Asso DG	51½	50¾	50¾	51
200	Asso Dg 1pf	98	98	98	97
400	Asso Oil	36¾	36	36¾	36½
6100	*ArmourCoA	23⅝	23½	22⅞	22⅞
3700	Atchison	124½	123¾	123¾	124¼
200	Atchison pf	96	96	96	95⅞
2400	Atl BirmA	7½	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
2200	Atl Coast L	199¾	198¼	198¾	199¾
5800	Atl G&WI	65¼	64	64	63¾
500	Atl G&WI pf	58	58	58	57½
100	Atl Refin	103	103	103	103
1800	Atl G&WI rts	3¼	3	3¼	..
100	Atlas Pw pf	93½	93½	93½	..
600	Atlas Tack	13½	13½	13½	13
100	Austin N	28½	28½	28½	28¾
11400	Baldwin	121	120½	120¾	120
100	Baldwin pf	111	111	111	..
3300	Balt & Ohio	81	80½	80½	80¾
200	Bangor	44½	44¾	44½	..
600	Barnsdall A	21½	21½	21¾	21
800	Barnsdall B	16¾	16½	16¾	17
500	Belding	40½	39¾	40	40½
1100	Beechnut	74¾	73¾	74½	73¾
1100	Beth Steel	41½	41	41½	41½
1300	Briggs Mfg	37¾	37	37½	37¾
3600	Br Man Tr	58	57½	57½	57¾
1300	Br Un Gas	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
400	Brown Shoe	139½	137	139½	..
15	Buff R&P	83	83	83	87
400	Burns Br A	107	107	107	107
600	Burns Br B	28½	28	28	28
1700	Bruns Term	7½	7¼	7⅜	6⅞
300	Bush Term	17¾	17½	17¾	..
200	Butter Cop	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
5700	Butte & Sup	12½	11⅞	12½	11⅞
1100	Bruns Balk	33½	32¾	33½	32¾
1600	Cal Pack	127¾	126¼	126	126½
2100	Cal Pet	27½	27	27½	27
1600	Callahan	2½	2	..	2⅛
400	Cal & Ariz	50	49	49½	..
100	Cal & Hecla	15	15	15	..
500	Can Pac	143¼	142½	143¼	143
900	Burroughs	100¼	97	100¼	98
1200	Case Thresh	47¾	45½	47¾	45¾
400	Case pf	88	87¾	88	87
200	Cen Leather	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
200	Cen Lea pf	63½	63	63	63
2200	Cerro de P	54	53	53¾	53
4000	Cer-Teed	58	57	57½	57¼
100	Cer-Teed 1pf	107¾	107¾	107¾	..
4400	Chandler M	33½	32½	32¾	33¾
2400	Ches & Ohio	106¼	105¼	105¾	105¾
300	Ches & O pf	113¼	112¾	112½	..
200	Chi&Alton pf	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
100	Chi Gt West	12½	12	12	12
600	Chi Gt W pf	26½	26	26½	25¾
300	ChiM&SP	9	8½	8¾	9
1200	Childs	53¾	53¾	53¾	57½
3500	ChiM&SP pf	16¼	16½	16½	16¾
700	Chi&NW	69¾	69½	69⅝	69¾
100	Chi Pneu	118	118	118	118½
5600	Chi R I	50½	49½	50	49⅝
100	Chi RI 6%	83½	83½	83½	..
100	Chi RI 7%	97	97	97	..
1300	Chile Cop	34¼	33½	34¼	33¾
100	Chino Cop	23	23	23	..
152000	Chrysler	153	150¾	151	151
200	Coco Cola	143½	142½	143½	142
200	Colo F & I	40½	39½	40½	39½
1500	Crys pf A	105½	105	105	105½
15200	Chrysler	153	150½	151	151
100	Col Carbon	47	47	47	..
3200	Col Gas	74¼	73½	73½	73½
1600	Com SolA	105	101	105	100¾
1700	Com Sol B	102½	100½	101	99
3900	Con Gas	89	88½	89	88¾
600	Con Textile	2½	2½	2½	2½
3700	Cont Motors	9¾	9½	9½	9¾
200	Den R G pf	48	48	48	47
300	Crucible	75¼	75	75	74¾
300	Cuba Cane	9½	9¼	9½	9¾
300	Cuba C pf	44¾	44	44½	43¼
1200	Cub Am s	24	24	24	24
300	Cushman	73½	73½	73½	..
100	Cuyamel F	51½	51½	51½	..
49400	Dodge A	30¼	29¾	29¾	29½
600	Davison	40½	40	40½	40
400	Det Edison	132	131½	132	131
10300	Dodge pf	87¾	86	87¼	86¾
300	Dome Mines	15½	15½	15½	15½
200	Du So Sh pf	6	6	6	..
5400	Dupont	164¼	159½	161	159¼
100	Dupont deb	101	101	101	..
100	East Kodak	106¾	106	106	106
4800	Eaton Axle	25½	25½	25½	24½
4800	Elec ct	32½	32¾	32¾	31¾
2400	Elec Battery	66¾	66	66	65½
300	Emer-Brant	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
200	Emer-Br pf	23¾	23½	23¾	23
1600	End John	70½	70	70½	69¾
100	End John pf	116½	116½	116½	..
100	Elec tr pf	90¾	90¾	90¾	..
100	Erie	31½	31½	31½	31½
800	Erie 1 pf	40¾	40½	40¾	40½
100	El ex-d pd	105	105	105	..
1700	Fam Play	108¼	107½	108¼	108
300	Fed M&S	19	18½	19	18½
4500	Fed M&S pf	64¾	62¾	64¾	61¼
200	Fed LtTr	28½	28	28½	28
2700	Fisher Bdy	86	85½	85½	84
400	Fisher B pf	85¾	85¾	85¾	..
12800	Fisk Rubber	22¾	21¾	22½	21⅞
200	Fisk Rub pf	47¾	47½	47½	..
200	Fleischm'nn	116	116	116	116
3300	Foundation	140½	139¾	139¼	137½
3000	Freeport Tx	17¾	17½	17½	17½
5300	Fox A	72	71½	71½	..
2100	Gardner M	10½	10½	10½	..
800	GenAmTk	49½	49½	49½	..
100	GenAmTk pf	100	100	100	..
900	Gen Asphalt	54¾	53½	54	53¾
800	Gen Elec	320¼	318¾	320½	318¼
2200	Gen Ag A	49½	49	49½	47½
9600	Gen Ag ct	31½	29½	31½	29½
37400	Gen Motors	97¼	95	96½	94½
2300	Gen Pet	48¾	47½	47¾	47¼
100	Gimbel Br	57½	57½	57½	57½
2600	Glidden	22¾	22	22¾	21¾
200	Ginter	46	46	46	46
100	Gold Dust	42½	42½	42½	42½
14000	Goodrich	62	59¾	61¾	59¼
100	Goodrich pf	100	100	100	100
300	Goodyr ppf	106	104	106	103¾
3100	Gabriel A	24½	23½	24½	23½
600	Granby	17½	17½	17½	17
200	Grt Nor pf	74¾	74¾	74¾	73½
300	Grt W Sug	102½	102	102	100
100	Havana El	235	235	235	226
600	Gulf Steel	82¾	81	82	81½
100	Hartman	29¾	29¾	29¾	28¾
4100	Hayes Wh	41	39½	40½	39¾
25100	Hudson Mot	66¾	64⅞	66¾	64
9300	Hupp Mot	18½	18½	18½	18¾
200	Hud Man	9	9	..	..
1000	Indian Mot	21½	20	21½	22
4000	Ind Oil & G	27½	26¾	26¾	26¾
25	Ingersoll R	230	230	230	230
100	Inland St	43½	43½	43½	43½
1100	Inspiration	27½	26¾	27¾	27
1500	Interboro R	28½	27½	28	27½
300	Int Cem pf	104½	104½	104½	104½
100	Int Business	141	140	140	140½
1800	Int Cement	70¾	69½	69¾	69½
4500	Int Comb	48¾	47½	47½	47¾
9700	Int Harv	132	131	131	130½
700	Int MMar pf	31¼	30¾	31¼	30¾
4300	Int Nickel	34¾	33½	34¼	33½
200	Int Paper	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¾
1000	Int Ry Tipf	31½	30¾	30¾	31
700	Int Tel & T	129¾	129½	129¾	129¼
400	Int T&T rct	7	7	7	7
1800	Jordan Mot	48½	48½	48½	48
7500	Kan City So	42½	41¾	41¾	42¾
100	Kan C So pf	60¾	60¾	60¾	61
200	Kan & Gulf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1300	Kelly Spring	17¾	17½	17½	18½
1400	Kelsey Wh	104¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14400	Kennecott	54¾	54½	54⅝	54⅞
1100	Keystone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Lee Rubber	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	15
100	Lehigh Val	80½	[illegible]	[illegible]	80½
3300	Lim Loco	69½	[illegible]	[illegible]	69½
2300	Loews Inc	34½	33½	34½	33
200	Loft Inc	7½	[illegible]	[illegible]	7½
750	Lou G&E A	34½	34½	34½	34½
4600	Lou Oil Ref	15½	15½	15½	15½
700	Louis & N	119¾	119¼	119¾	119
10700	Ludlum Stl	33½	31⅞	33½	30½
12500	Mack Tr	212¾	209¾	210¾	209¾
500	Mack T 1 pf	112½	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
1100	Macy	101½	101½	101½	100
800	Magma Cop	44¾	42	42½	41
300	Mallinson	26¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
600	Man Elv gtd	117	117	117	..
900	Man Elv mg	46½	46	46¼	46
500	Man Shirt	29¾	29¾	29¾	29
600	Maracaibo	22	22	22	21¾
100	Mkt S R ppf	47	47	47	..
6800	Marland Oil	42½	41¾	41½	41¾
300	Marlin Rock	23½	22	22	22½
1300	Marl R rts	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
500	Mart-Parry	20½	20½	20½	20½
1700	May Dpt St	120⅝	118¾	118¾	119¾
500	McCrory B	33	33	33	33
100	Mat-Gold of	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾

Sales		High	Low	Last Sep.10	Last Sep. 9
600	Max Seabd	18½	18¼	18½	18½
100	Miami Cop	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9¾
3800	Mid C Pet	29	28½	28½	29¾
300	Midland pf	139¼	139	139	..
300	Mid States	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4800	Mis A St L	3½	3	3⅜	3¼
2200	Mo K&T	44⅞	44⅝	44¾	44⅞
700	Mo K&T pf	88	88	88	88¾
1200	Moto Meter	41½	41½	41½	41¾
2000	*Motor Whl	30½	29½	30	30
500	Mo Pac	38	37½	37½	37½
1600	Mo Pac pf	86¾	86	86½	86¾
1800	Mont Pow	86¾	85½	85¾	86¾
10200	Mont Ward	71½	71	71½	71½
32800	Moon Mot	34¾	33¾	34	33
700	Mother Lode	7½	7½	7½	7½
300	Murry Body	30½	30½	30½	..
300	Nash Ch	160	160	160	156½
100	NatAcm sta	7½	7½	7½	7½
600	Nat Bisc	72	71½	71½	71
600	Nat Clo&S	68	68	68½	68½
200	Nat C&S pf	101½	101½	101½	..
1100	Nat Dairy	66¾	66	66	66½
100	Nat Dpt pf	97	97	97	..
200	Nat Enam	35¾	35¾	35¾	36¾
100	*Nat En pf	88	88	88	..
200	Nat Lead	156	155¾	155¾	155
200	Nat Lead pf	116¼	116	116	116¼
300	Nat Supply	57½	56¾	56¾	57
3200	*Norwalk T	17½	17½	17½	17½
100	Nev Cons	13½	13½	13½	13¾
100	New Or Tx	118¾	118¾	118¾	..
100	NY Air Br	45¾	45¾	45¾	45
100	NY Air B A	56	56	56	56
800	NY Canners	50¾	50½	50¾	50½
100	NY Can 1pf	96½	96½	96½	..
4300	NY Central	122¾	121¾	121¾	121¾
100	NY C&SL pf	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
100	NY Dock	33	33	33	..
6400	NY NH&H	38¾	38	38	37½
1300	NY Ont&W	30¾	30¼	30½	30¾
100	Niag F pf	28½	28½	28½	..
100	NY Ship	59¾	59¾	59¾	60
1100	Norf&West	137¾	137	137	136¾
2900	North Am	58¾	58½	58½	58¾
100	North A pf	50	50	50	..
5900	North Pac	72	71¼	72	71½
1200	Nunnally	12½	12½	13¾	12½
100	Onyx Hos	33½	33½	33½	..
200	Orpheum C	30½	30½	30½	30¾
100	Orph C pf	102½	102½	102½	..
100	Otis Elev	132	132	132	..
300	Otis Steel	13	12½	13	13
200	Otis Steel pf	90½	90½	90½	..
3000	Owens Bot	61½	61½	61½	61
3900	Pac Oil	55¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
14100	Packard M	39¾	38¾	39½	38¾
5000	Pan-Am Pet	64¾	63½	63¾	64
13400	Pan-Am B	64¾	63¾	64¾	64
3100	Park & Tilf	33¾	33	33	33¾
3100	Paige D Mot	21½	20¾	21½	20½
100	Penn C&C	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
3600	Penn RR	48	47¾	48	47¾
1200	Penn Seabd	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
800	Pennick & F	20½	20	20	..
1100	Pere Marq	71½	69¾	69¾	70½
200	Pere M pf	74	74	74	..
100	Phila Read	41¾	41¾	41¾	41½
3800	Phillips Pet	39¾	39¼	39¼	39¾
800	Phoenix pf	34½	34	34½	33¾
27900	Pierce-Ar	43½	41¾	41¾	43¼
3000	Pierce-A pf	92¼	90	91	91½
800	Pierce Oil	1½	1½	1½	1½
2100	Pierce Pet	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
300	Pitts Coal	44½	44	44½	..
100	Pitts-Util pf	14½	14½	14½	14¼
2400	Pitts WV	77¼	76¾	76¾	77
2700	Postum C	140½	138	140½	139½
300	Press Steel	57¾	57	57½	57½
300	Prod & Ref	15¾	15½	15¾	15¾
100	Pb SEAG pf	96	96	96	96
7500	Pub Serv	79¾	78¾	79	79¼
100	Pub Ser 8%	114	114	114	114
11300	Pullman	145¾	143	145	142
1700	Punta Sug	34½	33¾	34½	33¾
100	Pure Oil	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
15700	Radio	57¾	56¾	57½	56¾
100	Radio pf	49½	49½	49½	..
6800	Ry Steel Sp	142½	140	142½	140
200	Ray Copper	14½	13¾	14½	13¾
1900	Rem Type	83	81½	82	82¾
300	Replogle Stl	15	15	15	14¾
700	Repub Stl	49½	49	49½	48¾
100	Repub St pf	90½	90½	90½	90½
100	Reynolds St	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Robert Reis	22½	22	22½	22¼
900	Royal Dutch	51	50½	50½	50
700	St Joseph	41½	41½	41½	40
13600	StL&SF	100	99	99	98½
4200	StL SW	58½	58¼	58½	58¾
700	StL SW pf	74	74	74	74
300	Seagrave	15¾	15½	15½	15½
3400	Savage A	46¾	46	46¼	46
7300	Seabd AL	46¾	46	46½	45½
7600	Seabd AL pf	48¾	48	48½	48
1100	Sears Roe	218	217	217	217½
600	Shell Trans	41	41	41	41
2000	Shell Union	23½	22½	23	22¾
100	Shell Un pf	104½	104½	104½	104½
4700	Simmons	51½	50	51½	50
5900	Simms Pet	19¾	19½	19½	19¾
7300	Sinclair	19¾	19½	19¾	19½
1700	Skelly Oil	26¾	26¾	26	26
300	*Sloss Shef	101	101	101	..
300	Spear pf	92	92	92	..
2800	So Pacific	98¾	98	98½	98¾
14500	So Railway	107	104¾	106	104¾
1600	So Ry pf	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
6300	Spicer Co	20¾	20½	20½	21
400	Sta GaGs pf	53½	53	53¼	53¾
5300	Sta Gas	56¾	56	56¾	55¾
100	Sta Mill	86	86	86	..
7200	Sta Gas rts	1¾	1½	1¾	1½
1900	Sta Oil Cal	54¾	54	54½	54¼
5600	Sta Oil NJ	42½	41½	41½	41¾
100	Sta O NJ pf	117½	117½	117½	117½
100	Sta Pl Glass	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1600	Symington A	22	21½	21½	21½
12600	St-Warner	73½	72½	73½	72½
500	Stromberg	70½	69½	70½	70½
500	Symington	15	15	15	15
113800	Studebaker	54¾	53¼	53¼	53½
100	Sub Boat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6300	Tenn Cop	10½	10½	10½	10½
4700	Tex Co	48½	48	48	48½
3300	Tex Gulf S	111½	110½	111	111½
700	Tex & Pac	54½	53½	54	54½
1200	Tex P Coal	15¼	15	15½	15½
100	Third Ave	15½	15½	[illegible]	[illegible]
1400	Tidewater	32½	32½	32½	32½
2900	Timken	44¾	44	44½	44¾
117	Tex & Pac Lt	420	405	410	400
2200	Trans Oil	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3¾
400	Twin City	60	60	60	..
100	Un Bag & P	60	60	60	60
900	Un Pacific	142¾	142	142¼	142
100	Un Pac pf	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
100	Un Tk C pf	116	116	116	..
400	Un Oil Cal	34½	34½	34½	34
200	Uni Alloy St	29½	29½	29½	29
4600	US CIPipe	166¾	164½	166	164
100	US Hoffman	41	41	41	41
14700	US Ind Alco	89¼	88½	89¼	88½
100	US Realty	141½	141½	141½	140½
100	US Rub pf	103¾	103½	103¾	103
10300	US Rubber	56	54¾	55¾	53¾
300	US Smelt	46½	46	46½	46½
34500	US Steel	122¾	121¾	122	121½
6700	Univ Pipe	37½	37½	38	38¾
400	Utah Cop	96	96	96	..
5400	Util P&L A	32½	32½	32½	32
2700	Ward Bak B	70	73¾	73½	69¾
2300	Wabash	44¾	44½	44¾	44½
2500	Wab pf A	72¾	71¾	72	71¾
300	Waldorf	15½	15½	15½	..
100	Weber & H	67½	67½	67½	..
700	Warner B A	20½	20¾	20½	20¾
100	Warren Bros	49	49	49	48½
100	W Elec pf	111½	111½	111½	..
700	W Md	17½	17¼	17½	17¼
2700	W Pac	32½	31½	31½	32
2400	W Pac pf	76	75	75¾	77
200	W Penn	110½	110	110½	108
200	West Union	130½	130½	130½	128½
3300	Westg A B	129½	128½	129½	127½
3200	Westg Elec	73¾	73	73½	73
100	Weston El 1	18	18	18	..
700	Wheeling	31	31	31	31
200	Wheeling pf	44	43¾	44	43½
500	White Eagle	26¼	26	26	26¼
17500	White Mot	96	95	95¾	94¾
700	Wesson El 1A	27	26¾	27	27
3200	WickSpencA	3¼	3	3¼	3
20500	Willys-Over	20½	19¾	20	19¾
3300	Willys-O pf	108	106¾	107	106¾
100	Wilson ct	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
200	Wilson	5¾	5½	5¾	..
1700	Whi Rock ct	39¼	38	39	38
400	Woolworth	169¾	169¾	169¾	168¾
100	Wor Pump	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
100	Wor Pmp A	80	80	80	..
2200	Yellow Cab	42½	40¾	41	41
100	Youngst'n	74½	74½	74½	74¾

*Ex-dividend.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Oct.	23.43	23.70	23.44	23.49	23.32
Dec.	23.80	23.98	23.77	23.79	23.61
Jan.	23.20	23.44	23.20	23.25	23.09
Mar.	23.55	23.75	23.54	23.57	23.39
May	23.90	24.03	23.85	23.88	23.70
July	23.68	23.74	23.67	23.74	23.47

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Oct.	12.38	12.55	12.36	12.47	12.32
Dec.	12.36	12.48	12.36	12.42	12.24
Jan.	12.35	12.51	12.32	12.43	12.24
Mar.	12.41	12.57	12.40	12.49	12.31
May	12.45	12.60	12.45	12.53	12.36
July	12.43	12.50	12.43	12.48	12.32

Spots n12.89, up 31. Tone at close steady. Sales (British), 6000; (American), 4200 bales.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—Wall Street reports that directors of the Southern Railway at their meeting today would place the common stock on an annual dividend basis of $7 a share were dissipated when only the regular quarterly disbursement of $1.25 a share was authorized, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 22.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN

CHICAGO, Sept. 10—Chicago Great Western in the week ended Sept. 5 handled 7981 cars, compared with 6290 one year ago.

NEW YORK CURB

Sales	INDUSTRIALS	High	Low	1:30
100	Aero Supply A	18¾	18¾	18¾
200	Allied Packers	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Amal Leather	12½	12½	12½
400	Am Gas & El new	75¾	75¾	75¾
725	Am Lt & Trac	217	215	216½
325	Am Lt & Trac pf	101	100½	101
2400	Am Pw & Lt new	59½	57⅞	58½
340	Am Pw & Lt pf	93	91	93
1400	Am Rayon Prod	38¾	38¾	38¼
400	Am Super pw B	36¾	35¾	36
1400	Arm Co Ill B vtc	14½	14	14
300	Asso Gs & El new	35½	35¾	35½
100	Atlas P Cem new	54¾	54¾	54¾
300	Blyn Shoe	6½	6½	6½
200	Brazilian Tr & Pw	73¾	73	73
100	Bridgeport Ma	8	8	8
100	Brompton P & P	24¾	24¾	24¾
300	Bklyn City RR	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
275	Bucyrus Co	189½	188	189½
100	Can Dry Ging new	35¼	34	34
3400	Cent Pipe Corp	20	19¾	19½
100	Christie Brown	48	48	48
300	Cleveland Auto	31¼	31¼	31¼
2700	Comwealth Pow n	37	36	36
100	Comwealth Pw p	82½	82½	82½
75	Comwealth Pw w	59¾	59¾	59¾
12100	Comwealth Pw rts	70c	55c	60c
300	Cons G&El Balt n	44½	44½	44½
9000	Cont Baking B	36½	36¼	36¼
500	Cont Baking pf	104½	101½	104½
100	Curtiss Aer&Mot	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
1000	D&F Radio vtc	24½	23½	24½
100	Dubilier C&R n	17½	17½	17½
1300	Durant Motors	12¾	12¾	12¾
50	Elec Auto Lite	68½	68½	68½
8000	Elec Bnd&Sh n	71	69½	70
10	Elec Bnd&Sh pf	104½	104½	104½
1300	Elec Investors	59¾	58¾	58¾
300	Eisenlohr & Bros	14¼	14	14½
200	Engrs Pub Serve	23	22¾	23
200	Eng P S ppd pf	100	100	100
100	Eureka Vac Clnr	47½	47½	47½
17000	Fageol Mot Co	14½	14½	14½
200	Fed Mot Truck Co	33¾	33	33¾
100	Federated Metals	29	29	29
50	Ford oMt Can	480	472	480
1400	Franklin Mfg Co	36¾	34½	36¾
300	Frd-EisemannRC	11¾	11¼	11¾
400	Freshman Co (C)	15½	15	15¾
1200	Garod Corp	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	GenG&ElDel A	58¾	58¾	58¾
200	GenG&ElDel B	56¾	56	56¾
1300	Gen Ice Cream	44½	44½	42¾
1900	Gillette Saf Raz	96	95½	95½
1900	Glen Alden Coal	138¾	138½	138¾
1300	Goodyr Tire & Rub	37¾	37½	37¾
100	Gould Coupler	21½	21½	21½
200	Grennan Bakeries	19½	19½	19½
100	GrimesRad&CamR	21	21	21
500	Hap Candy St A	9	8¾	9
100	Haseltine Corp	19	19	19
100	Hellman Inc pf	32	32	32
700	Intercon Rubber	14¼	14¼	14¼
500	Int Mtch partic pf	51¾	51¾	51¾
100	Inter Utilities A	33	33	33
1700	do B	10½	10¼	10¼
500	Jones Radio Mfg	3½	3½	3½
225	Johns M Inc	175	173½	173½
150	Kraft Cheese	98	98	98
500	Lanovder Hold Crp	21	20½	20½
300	Land Co Fla	53½	52¾	53½
200	Lehigh Coal & N	94½	94	94½
500	Leh Pow Sec vtc	138	137	137
100	Leh V C Co ctfs	37¾	37¾	37¾
300	Lehn & Fink Prod	36½	36½	36½
3030	Libby Owens Ch G	193	190½	190½
700	Lib Rad Ch Sts	8¾	8¾	8½
200	Marconi Wirls Lon	7	7	7
1100	Maytag Co	21½	21¼	21¾
800	McCordR&Mfg vtc	22½	22¾	22½
1400	Mid West Util	112	111	111
50	do prior lien	105½	105½	105½
400	do pf	99½	99	99½
320	Miller Rubber	200	195	200
100	Mohawk VVal new	39½	39½	39½
100	Mud-Rad Radio	4½	4½	4½
200	Music Master Crp	18¾	16½	16½
110	Nat Pow & Lt	335	335	335
100	Nat Pw &Lt pf	100	100	100
300	Nat Pub S A	25¾	24¾	25¼
200	Nat Pub Serv B	17½	17¼	17¼
200	Nat Pub Ser B	17½	17½	17½
400	Nickel Plate wi	90½	90¼	90¼
100	Nizer Corp A	59¾	59¾	59¾
1200	Nizer Corp B	54¾	53¾	54¾
300	Nor O Pw Lt & Tr	11¾	11	11¼
110	North Ont Pow	47½	47	47½
50	North States Pw	113	112¼	113
50	North State Pw pf	98	98	98
400	No Sta Pow war	12	11¾	11¾
100	NY Merchandise	38½	38½	38½
100	Ohio Trac pf	71½	71½	71½
100	Outlet Co	68¼	68½	68½
100	Outlet Co pf	100¾	100¾	100¾
800	Pathe Exchg A	79	79	79
1000	Penn Wat & Pwr	184	183½	184
100	Penn P&L pf	108½	108½	108½
100	Phila Elec	47½	47½	47½
300	Power Crp N Y	78½	78½	78½
300	Purity Bak A	44½	44½	44½
300	Purity Bak B	41½	41½	41½
400	Pyrene Mfg	10	10	10
2300	Reo Motor Car	19½	18½	19½
100	Rova Radio stc	8	8	8
200	St Regis Paper	80½	80½	80½
20	Safety Car H&L	114	114	114
2800	Servel Corp	30	30	30
700	Sleeper Radio v t c	6¾	6¾	6¾
600	Southeast Pw & Lt	147	144½	147
275	South'nCalEdison	122	122	122
2400	So'east P&L wi	147	144½	147
1600	So Dairies A	54½	53¾	54½
7400	So Dairies B	34¾	34	34
4100	So Dairies rts	1½	1	1¼
100	Stan Tank Car	12½	12½	12½
300	Stand C & Seal	6¾	6¾	6¾
3600	Stutz Mot Car	13¾	13¾	13¾
500	Swift International	27¾	26½	27¾
300	Thermiodyne Radio	12½	12	12
300	ThompsonRadio vtc	14	14	14
300	TimkenDetroitAxle	13¾	13¾	13¾
2200	Trumbell Steel	5¾	5¾	5¾
400	Tubize A Silk B c	172	170	171¾
1800	Un Carb&Carbon	74	73¼	74
2700	Un El Coal ctfs	42¼	40	41¾
100	Utd Gas Improv	97	97	97
2800	Utd Lt&Pw A	135¾	135	137½
300	Utd Rys&El Balt	19¾	19¾	19¾
100	Utd Shoe Mch	46	46	46
400	US Lt&Heat pf	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Univ Pictures	36½	36½	36½
175	Victor Talk Mch	75¾	74¾	75¾
500	Vick Chem	41	41	41
2900	Virg Carol Ch n wi	14¾	14½	14¾
2600	Virg Carol C pf wi	51¼	51	51¼
100	Vr Carol C p pf wi	57¾	57¾	57¾
300	Walworth Mfg	24½	24¼	24½
8500	West Pow Corp	73¾	73¼	73¾
10	West Pwr pf	98	98	98
100	Wilson & Co new	12¾	12¾	12¾
	STANDARD OILS			
1000	Anglo Am Oil	23½	22¾	23
100	Atl Lobos	2½	2½	2½
5200	Continental Oil	24¾	24¼	24½
525	Galena Sig Oil	39	38	39
5300	Humble Oil & R	61¾	60½	60¾
40	Ill Pipe Line	137	137	137
900	Imp Oil Canada	33	32½	32¾
6100	Int Pet	27¾	26½	26½
100	Nat Transit	20	20	20
100	Ohio Oil	63	63	63
8400	Prairie O&G new	49	48	48
510	Prairie Pipe Line	128	124	125
50	South Penn Oil	154	153	153
20	Southern Pipe L	76	76	76
3900	Std Oil of Ind	62¾	62¾	62¾
700	Std Oil of Ken	127¼	126½	127¼
1000	Std Oil of N Y	41½	41¼	41½
2300	VVacuum Oil	88¾	87	87¾
	INDEPENDENT OILS			
1200	Am Maracaibo	7¾	7½	7¾
300	*Arkansas Nat G	6	6	6
300	Cities Serv new	38¾	38½	38¾
100	do pf	82¾	82¾	82¾
2800	Colombian Synd	1½	1½	1½
3000	Creole Syndicate	8¾	8½	8¾
100	Derby Oil & Ref	3¾	3¾	3¾
600	*Euclid Oil	1	1	1
300	Gibson Oil	2¾	2	2⅛
100	Gulf Oil Corp Pa	74¾	74¾	74¾
3600	Lago Pet	4¾	4½	4½
300	Lion Oil Ref	20	20	20
500	Livingston Pet	1¼	1¼	1¼
600	Mexican Panuco	2½	2½	2½
1500	Mtn Prod	21½	20¾	21½
100	New Eng Fuel new	5½	5½	5½
6400	NMx&Az Land Co	11¾	10¾	10¾
100	PanAm&W Pet wi	24	24	24
300	Peer Oil	1½	1½	1½
100	Reiter Foster Oil C	14¼	14¼	14¼
100	Ryan Consolidated	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Salt Crk Cons	6½	6½	6½
400	Salt Crk Prod	25½	25¼	25½
600	Sun Oil	37½	36¾	36¾
100	Tidal Osage	9¾	9¾	9¾
1800	Venezuelan Pet	2¾	2½	2½
100	Woodley Pet	3¾	3¾	3¾
700	Canario Copper	7¾	7½	7½
300	Cresson Gold	3	3	3
3400	Engineers Gold Min	36	35	36¼
100	Golden Center Min	1	1	1
500	Hecla Min	15	14¾	14¾
100	Hillingr Gold Mins	14¾	14¾	14¾
2200	Kay Copper	1¾	1½	1¾
400	Mason Valley	2	2	2
2900	Premier Gold	2	2	2
100	Tonopah Extension	1½	1½	1½
100	Tonopah Mining	1½	1½	1½
500	Un Verde Ext	25½	25	25½
100	Utah Apex	7	7	7
400	Wenden Cop M	3¾	3½	3½

DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	1:30
1	Allied Pack 6s	75½	75½	75½
2	Allied Pack 8s	88¾	88¾	88¾
15	Aluminum 7s '33	106¾	106¾	106¾
43	Am G&E 6s	97¾	97¾	97¾
23	Am P&L 6s nw	95¼	95	95
2	Anaconda Cop 6s	103	103	103
8	Asso G&E 6s nw	93¾	93¾	93¾
1	Asso SHdw 6½s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	AtlanticFruit inc 8s	21	21	21
35	Atl Gulf&WI 5s	77¾	76¾	77
3	BethlehemStl 7s'35	103	103	103
1	CanNatRyEqts	110	110	110
1	ChiRockIs&Pac 6s	100	100	100
1	Cities Service 6s	90	90	90
11	Cities Ser 7s D	102	102	102
1	Cities Ser P&Lds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Con Gas Balt 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	Con Gas Balt 6s	105	105	105
1	Con Textile 8s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Cuba Co NJ 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Cudahy Pack 5½s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
38	Deere&Co 7½s	103	103	103
1	Det City Gas 6s	105	105	105
1	Det Edison 7s '30	129	129	129
2	Detroit Edison 6s	129½	129	129
54	GenIceCream 6½s	110½	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	General Pet 6s	101½	101½	101½
10	Gulf Oil 5s	98	98	98
25	Kans City Term 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	Keyst TelPh 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Leh Pow Sec 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	LibMcN&Lib 7s	105	105	105
2	Liggett-Winch 7s	107½	107½	107½
6	Long Isl Light 6s	100¾	100¾	100¾
3	Manitoba 7	103¾	103¾	103¾
5	Morris&Co 7½s	103	103	103
16	Nor St P cvt 6½s	113¾	113¾	113¾
100	Nor Am Cem 6½s	98	98	98
14	Okla Gas & E 6s	91	91	91
3	Penn Pw Lt 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Penn P&L 5s D	94¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Schulte REC 6s	100	100	100
17	Sothstn P&L 6s	97	[illegible]	97
1	So Cal Edison 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Stand Oil NY 6½s	103½	[illegible]	103½
[illegible]	Swift & Co 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	US Rub 6½s '33	100½	100½	100½
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	VVaVeVuum O 7s	105	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Webster M 6½s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	FOREIGN BONDS			
2	City Berlin 6½s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
66	Est RR France 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21	French N M SS 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Great Cons El 6½s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	Kg Denmk 5½s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
88	Krupp (Fried) 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	Medellin Col 8s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	Pv Sta Fe A ext 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	Russian 6½s	14	14	14
54	Russ 6½s ctfs NC	14½	14	14½
8	Russian 5½s ctfs	12¾	12¾	12¾
1	Siemens&H 7s '35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	Solvay & Co 6s	103	103	103
10	Swiss 5½s	103	[illegible]	103
20	ThyssenI&St W 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Tokyo El Lt 6s wi	86¾	86¾	86¾

*Ex-dividend.

First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds

Every Federal Bond & Mortgage Company first mortgage bond is 100% safe and 6½% productive. Every investor should be interested in these two vitally important points.

6½%

Normal Federal Income Tax up to 2% paid by borrower

Federal Bond & Mortgage Co.

Federal Bond & Mortgage Bldg., Detroit

You Can't Buy Blue Sky

It's mighty pretty to day-dream under but it's not for sale. When you hear an alluring tale of vast returns from small investments, let your sound judgment guide your dollars into a SURE THING.

Fidelity First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds pay 6½% interest, and you can buy them outright or on the Monthly Payment Plan. The Fidelity Bond and Mortgage Co. guarantees the payment of principal and interest of every Fidelity Bond when due. Send for complete information.

FIDELITY BOND & MORTGAGE CO.

Incorporated 1913

652 Chemical Building St. Louis

1169 New York Life Bldg., Chicago

459 U. S. Nat. Bank Bldg., Denver

Fidelity Guarantees Every Bond

J 404

BOSTON STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last Sep.10	Last Sep. 9
215	Adventure	.20	.15	.15	..
18	AtlG&WI rts	3	3	3	65
710	Am Pneu	3¼	3¼	3⅝	..
1825	Am Pneu pf	19¾	18½	19¾	..
10	Am Sugar	66¾	66¾	66¾	..
215	AtlG&WI	65¼	65	64¾	64
161	Am T&T	141	141	141	141
285	Am Woolen	40⅝	39¾	40½	..
93	Am Wool pf	89	88¾	88¾	89
100	Ae War	.36	.36	.36	..
135	Amoskeag	76	75½	75½	73¾
200	Anaconda	42¾	42¾	42¾	42½
120	Atlas Tack	13½	13½	13½	13¼
1380	Bingham	38¾	37¾	38¾	37¾
20	BosConGpf	108	108	108	..
100	Bos El	81	81	81	80
5	Bos El 1pf	115	115	115	115
20	At Plywood	49	49	49	..
938	B&M	31½	30¼	31	30¾
246	B&M pf A	38	38	38½	38½
140	B&M pf B	58	57	58	56½
25	B&M pf C	53	50½	50½	50
35	B&M pf D	73½	72½	72½	73
135	Cal & Hecla	15¾	15	15¾	15
300	Connor J T	29¾	29	29½	28¾
150	Cop Range	20	19¾	20	20
155	Dodge	30¼	29¾	29¾	29
150	Dom Stores	63	61	62¾	..
20	Dudly pf	87½	86½	87½	88½
675	East Mfg	4	3½	3⅝	..
590	East SS	87½	86½	87½	86½
40	East SS pf	41	41	41	..
50	East SS 1pf	97	97	97	..
50	E Cutte	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
90	E Mass Ry	29	29	29	28
200	E Mass A	35	35	35	35
175	Economy	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½
84	Edison Elec	203	202	202	202½
50	En Pub Ser	100	100	100	100
105	Franklin	1	.30	1	..
10	Galv H	23¾	23¾	23¾	..
37	Gen Elec Sp	11½	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1100	Gilchrist	37¾	36¾	37¾	36¾
693	Gillette	96	95½	95¾	95½
15	Greenfield	13	13	13	..
85	Hardy	21	20¾	20¾	20¼
100	Helvetia	2	2	2	..
100	Hood Rub	60	60	60	60
80	Isle Royale	13	13	13	13¼
112	Libby McN	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
20	Mass Gas	75	75	75	..
120	May Old Col	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
115	Mohawk	32	32	32	30½
10	NA Ut pf	20½	20½	20½	..
100	Nat Leather	4½	4½	4½	4½
45	New C'nella	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
5	NE So Mills	34¾	34¾	34¾	..
48	*NE Tel	115½	115	115	116
200	New Riv pf	60	58	60	..
462	NY NH & H	38¾	35½	35½	37½
10	No NH	30	30	30	..
75	Norw Worc	120	120	120	..
25	Old Colony	110	110	110	109
270	Old Domin	19¾	19	19¾	17
35	Pullman	144	143	144	..
20	Pocahontas	13½	13½	13½	..
60	Punta Sugar	34¾	34¾	34¾	33¾
30	Quincy Min	25	25	25	..
40	Reece But	18½	18½	18½	..
300	Sup & Bos	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	*Swift & Co	112	112	112	114¼
15	Torrington	62½	62½	62	62
90	Union D T	3½	3½	3½	3½
1653	Uni Shoe	46	45¾	45¾	45¾
100	US Smelt	46	46	46	..
20	US Smelt pf	46½	46½	46½	46½
110	US F Sec pf	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
425	US Rubber	56¾	54¾	55¾	54½
130	Utah Apex	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
60	Waldorf	15¾	15½	15½	..
275	Walworth	24¼	24	24	24¼
45	War Bros	49	48½	49	48
30	Westingh'se	75¾	75¾	75¼	75½
100	Winona	.20	.20	.20	..
	BONDS				
$3500	Atl Gulf 5s	77½	76¾	77¼	76
2000	NE Tel 5s	100½	100½	100½	..
500	Swift 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	..
100	Wat T&T 5s	100	100	100	..

*Ex-dividend.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS INCOME

Oppenheim, Collins & Co. for the year ended July 31, 1925, reports net income of $1,038,887 after charges and federal taxes, equal to $5.19 a share on outstanding 200,000 no-par shares, compared with $1,042,018, or $5.21 a share figured on the same share basis, in the previous year.

BALTIMORE & OHIO

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10—Baltimore & Ohio is inquiring for 1000 freight-car bodies.

State Street Trust Company

invites the public to visit its new banking rooms on the corner of

State and Congress Streets

BOSTON

THE ample space and the modern equipment in the new main office will enable the Bank to provide efficient service in all its departments. An effort has been made to preserve in the architecture and furnishings the atmosphere of Colonial Boston.

There will be a Trust Company exhibition of Whaling Prints reminiscent of early New England days; also a collection of Models of New England ships, some of them owned or made by officers and directors. In the Trust Department will be shown for the first time an unusual collection of prints of the ancient town of Boston, England.

STATE STREET TRUST COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

Combine Safety and 7%

STRAUSS First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds offer to the conservative investor the maximum return compatible with investment safety.

One of our descriptive circulars will prove it is possible to combine protection of principal with a yield as high as 7%.

Mail the coupon today for circular descriptive of our current offerings.

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The Entire Fabric of Business Is Interwoven with Credit

The present magnitude of the automobile industry would not be possible if motor cars were not sold to final consumers upon deferred payments.

But the dealer has to pay cash to the maker. We make this possible by discounting the endorsed notes given to dealers by buyers of cars. Under standardized conditions, with adequate and just protection, the business is safe and profitable.

To Provide Capital for Our Rapidly Growing Business

We offer our own capital shares to investors in units of ten shares of 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock (10 par) and 5 shares of Common Stock (no par) for $150 each unit.

Send for a free copy of our prospectus—containing facts and information.

L.A.W. Acceptance Corporation

WORCESTER, MASS.

W. A. NASH & CO., Inc.

50 Congress Street Boston

Telephone Cong. 4054

13.71% Increase in Net Earnings

of the operated Utilities of

STANDARD GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

for the 12 months ended July 31, 1925, is an active factor in the increasing attractiveness of the Company's securities.

Illustrated Booklet and Circular O E-326 on request.

H. M. Byllesby and Co.

INCORPORATED

231 South La Salle Street, CHICAGO

14 State Street, Boston

111 Broadway, New York

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low	Last
Am Rayon	38½	36¾	38¼
Ace	.32	.32	.32
Alumco	2¾	2½	2¾
Bag Smitg	.65	.64	.65
Bagdad Silver	.43	.42	.43
Bohemia	.85	.85	.85
Boston Dairy	5	5	5
Calumet & Jerome	.15	.15	.15
Cons Pete A	18½	18	18¾
Crystal Cop	.36	.35	.35
Eruption	2½	2⅝	2⅝
First National Cop	.15	.15	.15
Gadsden Copper	.40	.40	.40
Hollinger	14¾	14¾	14¾
Idaho	3½	3½	3½
Iron Cap	3¾	3⅝	3¾
Int Pete	.27	.27	.27
Jerome Verde Dev	.83	.83	.83
Lago	4½	4¼	4½
Mohican Copper	.12	.12	.12
Maytag	21¾	21½	21¾
Paymaster	.26	.26	.26
Rolls Royce Ams	16½	16½	16½
Shea	.12	.12	.12
Silver Dyke	3½	3	3¼
Stutz Mot	13¾	13¾	13¾
Tono Ext	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
Trans Lux	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Verde Ext	25	24¾	25
Verde Central Copper	4¼	4½	4¼
Verde Mines	.18	.18	.18
Vacuum Oil	.88	.88	.88

F. W. WOOLWORTH COMPANY

Of the gain for August in F. W. Woolworth Company sales of $1,347,475 or 10.91 per cent, stores operating a year or more were responsible for $1,154,477, or a gain of 6.52 per cent in their sales. In the eight months, old stores were responsible for $7,172,903 of $13,730,293 or 11.58 per cent gain for the period, an increase of 6.76 per cent in their sales.

DODGE DEBENTURE CONVERSION

The first $8,000,000 of the $75,000,000 issue of Dodge Brothers 6 per cent convertible debentures has been surrendered for conversion into Class A stock at $25 a share. The conversion scale provides that the next block of $8,000,000 may be exchanged for Class A common stock at $28 a share.

FOX FILM CORPORATION

Fox Film Corporation and subsidiaries report net profit for twelve months ended March 31, 1925, of $655,569, after expenses and federal tax.

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON, Sept. 10—The Bank of England rate is unchanged at 4½ per cent.

Capital $2,000,000 Surplus $2,500,000

HAVE YOU MADE YOUR WILL?

Make sure in this way that your estate will be distributed in accordance with your wishes and not as inflexible inheritance laws decree. Our Trust Department is qualified to carry out your wishes in the capacity of Executor or Trustee.

STATE STREET TRUST COMPANY

Corner State and Congress Streets, Boston, Mass.

Copley Square Office 581 Boylston St.

Massachusetts Ave. Office Cor. Mass. Ave. and Boylston St.

Member Federal Reserve System

STEEL CORPORATION UNFILLED TONNAGE

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation on Aug. 31, made public today, totaled 3,512,803 tons, a decrease of 26,664 tons compared with the end of the preceding month.

The decrease in unfilled tonnage at the end of August is the smallest reported by the corporation since orders first began to fall off last March. The total, however, is now the lowest since October, a year ago, when orders on the company's books stood at 3,525,270 tons.

The statement was about in line with Wall Street expectations, which had ranged from estimates of a 50,000 tons decrease to hints of a slight increase.

HINCKLEY & WOODS

INSURANCE

40 BROAD ST.

BOSTON

FIRE, LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, ... PLATE GLASS AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 18..

LUDLUM STEEL PROFITS

Ludlum Steel for the eight months ended Aug. 31 reports net of [illegible] after taxes and charges, compared with $160,189 in the same period of [illegible]

PIG IRON HIGHER

CHICAGO, Sept. 10—Pig iron increased 50 cents [illegible] and is now quoted [illegible]

BUSINESS IN CANADA AIDED BY GOOD CROPS

Encouraging Improvement Shows in Foreign Trade Situation

OTTAWA, Canada, Sept. 10 (Special)—Though the advent of the autumn months has not as yet brought about any radical change in the general business situation in Canada, evidences are accumulating of the better movement of goods in the hands of the retailers, especially in rural communitities where the satisfactory harvest returns have increased the buying power of the farmers.

Harvesting conditions continue favorable throughout the country. A report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the general state of field crops at the end of August indicates a generally satisfactory condition, all of the provinces reporting at least average crops, with cutting nearly completed.

The Maritime Provinces report grain yields above the average, root and vegetable crops good and fruits fair. Quebec reports harvesting of cereal crops well advanced and yields excellent with rare exceptions. Ontario reports a good yield from cereal crops, with excellent prospects for roots and fruits.

Threshing Now Under Way

Wheat is 75 per cent cut in Alberta, and threshing is under way in the central and northern parts of the province. The crop is practically all cut in southern Manitoba, and about three-quarters cut in the northern sections. Threshing has been commenced in all districts of Saskatchewan.

Considerable loss has been sustained in the southern half of the province by rust, this being especially severe in the southeast. The Dominion Experimental Station at Swift Current reports yields of wheat in this province varying from 10 to 25 bushels, with an average of 15.

Threshing will be general in Alberta about Sept. 10. Ideal harvest weather prevails, and the harvest help situation is reported as being well in hand. Wheat is 75 per cent cut, and the cutting of oats and barley 50 per cent completed. The president of a leading western grain company has expressed the opinion that 100,000,000 bushels of wheat will be harvested in Alberta this year.

Foreign Trade Improves

The gradual improvement is reflected in the foreign trade figures. During the 12 months ended July imports decreased by $33,000,000, while exports were higher by $27,000,000. The favorable balance of trade during this period amounted to $276,000,000. The total purchases from the United States were $524,000,000, a decrease of $41,000,000, compared with the previous 12 months, while exports to the United States totaled $430,000,000, being an increase of $8,000,000.

A feature of the trade situation is that exports to Germany have risen to $32,000,000, being a gain of $15,000,000. The effect of the conclusion last year of a trade agreement between Canada and the Netherlands is shown in the recent business transactions between the two countries, imports from the Netherlands being up $1,000,000, while exports totaling $17,000,000 increased 100 per cent.

The Government is being called upon to repay, on Sept. 15, $9,000,000 of 4 per cent bills, which were issued and largely absorbed in the United States market. Of this amount $20,000,000 will be paid out of cash. There are several other large debts maturing before the end of the year, and it is altogether likely that a domestic loan will be floated shortly.

The amount of this loan, it is thought, will be around $50,000,000 to cover the 1925 Dominion War Loan maturing issue of $42,000,000, and the balance of $8,000,000 due in New York. The general impression is that the bonds will be of 15 or 20-year issue and like last year's for the same amount, bear a coupon rate of 4½ per cent.

Government Debt Less

Continued improvement is shown in the dominion financial situation. The Government's statement covering the first five months of the fiscal year ended August, shows revenue amounting to $169,000,000, compared with $162,000,000 during the corresponding period last year. The customs revenue amounted to $52,000,000, an increase of $5,000,000. Ordinary expenditure dropped $2,000,000 to $101,000,000 while expenditure on capital account, amounting to $7,000,000, increased by $200,000.

The net debt of the country now stands at $2,367,000,000, being a decrease of $20,000,000 since August of last year.

The metal working trade is counting on a good final quarter of the year. A measure of agricultural prosperity is already reflected in the better demand for wire products and equipment of various kinds.

The general average of steel mill operations is pointing upward. The railroads are absent from the steel market, but it is fully expected they will soon be looking for equipment. The prospects for the farm implement business are bright. The general consensus of opinion is that with the restoration of confidence in industry, which is expected as a result of the favorable crop situation, there will be a new influx of settlers who will need implements and other farm equipment.

Big Construction Projects

Construction figures from all parts of the Dominion are encouraging. It has been announced that a large merchandising firm with many branches throughout western Canada, has completed arrangements for the erection of a store in Winnipeg at a cost of $5,000,000. Building permits to the value of $17,500,000 have been issued in Toronto to date this year, which is about $2,000,000 in excess of the total for the similar period last year. A company in Hamilton manufacturing wire announces that expansion of plant and installation of new machinery are contemplated.

Prices in the metal markets are holding their own in most lines, although some recession is shown in scrap metals and in the ingot metals list. Cuts from 25 cents to $1 in tin and lead are announced from Toronto. Copper is holding its position.

Montreal bank clearings for the week ended Sept. 4, which totaled $95,877,236, were down $9,696,873, while Toronto clearings at $92,861,433 were up more than $8,000,000. Clearings in Ottawa, Quebec, Windsor and Halifax were higher.

$40,000,000 LOANS CALLED

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 — There was a rather restricted demand for call money on the floor of the Exchange. Out-of-town money is more in evidence, attracted by Tuesday's 5½ per cent rate and subsequent 5 per cent renewal. Some further calling of loans, estimated at $15,000,000, made aggregate of about $40,000,000 called in two days. Bankers look for continued inflow of interior funds this week, which will cause the call money market to revert to a 4 per cent level.

COTTON EXCHANGE SEAT $35,000

The New York Cotton Exchange membership of estate of Frank E. Anderson has been sold to Allan A. Lehman for another, for $35,000, an increase of $2000 over the last previous sale and duplicating the previous high record price.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Alax Rubber 8s '36	99¾	99¾
Allegheny & West 4s	84	84
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104⅛	104
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	103½	103½
Am Chain deb 6s '33	99½	99½
Am Ice Co 7s	121⅛	121⅛
Am Smelting 5s '47	94½	94
Am Smelting 6s '47	102⅞	102⅞
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	102⅞	102⅞
Am T & T col 4s '29	97½	97
Am T&T col 5s '46	101⅜	101⅜
Am T & T sf 5s '60	98⅞	98⅞
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	102⅝	102⅝
Am W W & Elec 5s '34	93⅞	93⅞
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	100⅛	100⅛
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	102	101⅞
Andes Cop deb 7s '43	98¼	98
Armour & Co 4½s '39	88	88
Armour & Co 5½s '43	92⅝	92½
Associated Oil 6s '35	102⅜	102⅜
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	91⅛	91
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	99½	99
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	75	75
B&O 1st 4s '48	89	89½
B&O cv 4½s '33	91	92½
B&O rfg 5s '95	89⅝	89½
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	101⅛	101⅛
B&O 6s '29	102⅝	102⅝
B&O rfg 6s '95	102⅜	102⅝
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	85⅝	85⅝
B&O 5s ct Swn div	98⅛	98⅛
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48	102⅛	102⅛
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	93	92⅞
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	94⅝	94⅝
Bing & Bing 6½s '50	95	94⅞
Botany Cons Mills 6½s	88⅞	88⅞
Brier Hill Steel 5½s '42	100	99⅞
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	90	90
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	100	100
Can North sf 7s '40	115	115
Can Pacific deb 4s	81	80⅞
Cen Leather 1st 6s '45	100⅛	100⅛
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	87⅞	87⅞
Cen Pacific 5s	98⅞	98⅞
Cen Steel 8s '41	114⅞	114⅞
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	97⅝	97⅝
Ches & O cv 5s '46	117⅛	116⅞
Ches & O rfg 5s '29	100⅛	100⅛
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	88⅞	88⅞
Chi B & Q ex 4s Nb div '27	99⅝	99⅝
Chi G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	100⅛	100⅛
Chi Gt West 4s '59	64	63¾
Chi Ind & L rfg 4s '47	82	82
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	101½	101¼
Chi M & Pug Sd 4s '49	49½	49⅛
Chi M & St P deb 4s '34	50	49
Chi M & St P gold 4s '25	50	49
Chi M & St P cv 4½s '32	50	49
Chi M & St P rfg 4½s 2014	50	48⅜
Chi M & St P cv 5s 2014	50	49
Chi Railway 5s '27	77½	77
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	93	93
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	49	49
Chi & Alton 3½s ct dp '50	49	49
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	74⅝	74⅝
Chi & N W Ext 4s	101⅛	101⅛
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	98⅜	98⅜
Chile Copper col 6s '32	108⅛	108
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	98⅜	98
Clev CC&StL rfg 6s A '29	103⅛	103⅛
Clev CC&StL col 4s StL '90	82⅞	82⅞
Clev Un Term 5s '73	100⅛	100⅛
Colo Industrial 5s '34	86⅞	86⅞
Column Gas & Elec 5s '27	102	102
Colum Gas & Elec 5s sta	100⅛	100⅛
Commercial Credit 6s '34	100	100
Commonwealth Pow 6s '47	102⅝	102⅝
Cons Ry 4s '55	59	59
Con Gas 5½s '45	102⅝	103⅛
Consum Pow unl 5s '52	96⅞	96⅞
Cont P & B Mills 6½s '44	80⅝	80⅝
Cuba Sane Sub deb 7s '30	94⅜	94⅜
Cuba Cane Sub deb 8s '30	99⅛	99⅛
Cuba Nor Ry 6s ct '66 cts	92⅝	92⅝
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	87	87
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	108	108
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	97	97
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	99	99
Daniel Boone W M 5s	69⅛	69⅛
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	91⅝	91⅝
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	106⅜	106
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	94	94
Den & Rio G im 5s '28	69⅞	68⅞
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	70	68⅞
Den & R G Wn 6s	96⅝	96⅝
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	97	96½
Dul So Sh & At 5s '37	85	85
Duquesne Lt 6s '49	105¼	105⅛
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37	104⅜	104
Erie 1st con 4s '96	72⅛	72⅛
Erie cv 4s A '53	67	66⅞
Erie cv 4s B '53	66⅞	66⅞
Erie cv 4s D '53	73⅝	73⅜
Erie gen 4s '96	63⅞	63⅞
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	103⅛	103⅛
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	93⅞	93⅞
Fla East Coast 5s '74	95	95
Fla Wn & Nor 7s '34	157	156½
Gal Har & San A 2d 5s '33	99⅝	99⅝
Gen asphalt 6s '39	103⅝	103⅝
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	105	105
Gould Coup 6s '40	93⅞	93⅞
Great Northern 4¼s '61	91⅝	91⅝
Great Northern 5s '73	94⅞	94⅞
Great Northern 5½s '52	100⅝	100⅝
Great Northern 7s '36	110	109⅞
Hershey Choc sf 6s '42	104	104
Hershey Choc ct 5½s '40	98⅞	98⅞
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	89⅞	89⅞
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	76	75⅞
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	91⅝	91⅝
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101⅛	101⅛
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	100⅛	100⅛
Ill Cen 4s '53	84⅛	84⅛
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63	99⅞	99⅞
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	68	67⅞
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	67½	67½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	70½	70½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	84	84
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	91⅛	91¼
Int Paper 6s '55	96	96
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	104⅛	104⅛
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	77⅝	77½
Int Tel & Tel 5½s '45	105⅝	104⅞
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	21	21
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	86⅝	86⅝
Kan City FtS&Mem 6s '28	103⅛	103⅛
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	99⅞	99⅞
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	90⅞	90⅞
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	85	85
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	102⅛	102⅛
Kelly Spring Tire 8s '31	101⅛	101⅛
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	91⅛	91⅛
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	100	100
Lake Shore &MS 3½s '97	76⅝	76⅝
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	98⅞	98⅞
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	97⅞	97⅞
Long Isl N S 5s '32	94⅞	94⅞
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	94⅞	94⅞
L&N 3s StL div '80	62	62
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	100⅝	100⅝
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	61⅝	61⅝
eMt Power 6s '53	101	101
Mid Cont Pet 6½s '40	98⅛	98
Midland of NJ 5s '40	91⅛	91⅛
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '26	100	100
Mil El Ry & Lt 6s '53	100	100
Mil Gas Lt 4s '27	99⅝	99⅝
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	22	22
Min & StL con 5s '34	59	59
Min St P & SSM 5s '38	95⅞	95⅞
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	102⅞	102⅞
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	90	89⅞
Mo K & Tpl 5s A '62	95⅞	95⅞
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	64⅞	64⅞
Mo Pac 6s D '49	101⅛	100⅞
Mo Pac ct 6s	100⅝	100⅝
Mobile & O 1st ex 6s '27	103⅛	103⅛
Montana Power 5s A '43	99⅞	99⅞
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	97	97
Nash Chat & StL 5s '28	101	101
Nat Acme sf 7½s '31	92	92
Nat RR of Mex 1st 4s '77A	14⅞	14½
N O T & M 5½s '54	101⅛	101⅛
N O T & M 6s A '26	100	100
N E T & T 5s '52	100⅝	100⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	92	92
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	100⅛	100⅛
NYC L Sh cou 3½s '98	76⅞	76⅞
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	96⅞	96⅞
N Y Edison 5s '44	100⅛	100⅛
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	88⅞	88⅞
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	63	63
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	59⅛	59⅛
NY NH&H nc deb 6s '48	92	91⅞
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	69	69
NY Ry inc 6s '65	26	26
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	61	61
NW Tel gen 4½s '39	97⅛	97⅛
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110	110
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107⅝	107½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	63⅞	63⅞
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	98⅞	98⅞
Norf & W New Riv Div 1st	106⅝	106⅝
Nor Am Ed sf 6s '52	101⅛	100⅞
Nor Am Ed sf 6½s '48	103⅛	103⅛
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	84	84
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	106	105⅞
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	96⅛	96
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	104⅞	104⅞
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	97⅛	97⅛
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	99⅞	99⅞
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	82⅞	82⅞
Otis Steel 7½s B '47	100⅛	100⅛
Otis Steel 8s A '41	105⅛	105⅛
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	96⅞	96⅞
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101⅛	101⅛
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	97⅞	97⅞
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	106⅛	106⅛
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	92⅞	92⅞
Penn R R 5s '64	97⅞	97⅞
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	110⅛	110⅛
Penn R R col 7s '30	108⅛	108⅛
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	98	98
Pere Marq 5s '56	98⅞	98⅞
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43	106⅛	106
Pillsburg Flour M 6s '43	101⅛	101⅛
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53	102	102
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	87⅞	87⅞
Pub Svc NJ 5s '44	88⅞	88⅞
Read rfg 4½s '97	93⅞	93⅞
Reming Arms s f 6s '37	99⅞	99⅞
Rochester Gas 7s	111	111
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	87⅞	87⅞
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	95⅞	95⅞
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	88	88
St L & S F 4s A '50	77	76⅞
St L & S F 5s B '50	91⅞	91⅞
St L & S F 5½s D '42	[illegible]	[illegible]
St L & S F 6s C '28	102⅞	102⅞
St L & S F adj 6s '55	[illegible]	[illegible]
St L & S F inc 6s '60	[illegible]	[illegible]
St L S W con 4s '32	[illegible]	[illegible]
St L S W 1st 4s '32	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seabd A L con 6s '45	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sinclair Cn O 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '27	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sinclair Cru O 6s '28	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	[illegible]	[illegible]
Skelly Oil 6½s '27	[illegible]	[illegible]
So Pacific cv 4s '29	[illegible]	[illegible]

So Pacific rfg 4s '55	88⅞	88⅞
So Ry gen 4s '56	79⅞	79⅞
So Ry con 5s '94	102⅞	102⅞
So Ry gen 6s '56	109⅞	109⅞
So Ry gen 6½s '56	109⅞	109⅞
So Ry St Mem div 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]
So Ry St L M & O div 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	100	100
Steel & Tube 7s '51	[illegible]	105⅛
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	92⅞	92⅞
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	103⅛	103⅛
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	56	56⅛
Third Ave adj 5s '60	[illegible]	47⅛
Tol Edison 1st 7s '41	108⅛	108⅛
Tol Trac Lt & Pow 5½s '25	99⅞	99⅞
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	101⅛	101⅛
Union El L&P rfg 5s '33	99⅞	99⅞
Union El L&P 5½s '54	100⅛	100⅛
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	92	92
Union Pacific cv 4s '27	99⅞	99⅞
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	84⅝	84⅝
Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008	104⅛	104⅛
U Stores Real deb 6s '42	103⅛	103⅛
US Rubber 5s '47	88	88⅛
US Steel sf 5s '63	106	106
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	87⅛	87⅛
Utah Pow&Lt 5s '44	95	95
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	89	89
Va-C C 7s pp	100⅛	100
Va-C C sf 7s '47	100⅛	100
Va-CC ct sta 7s pp	100⅛	100⅛
Va-C C cv 7½s '37	92⅞	92⅞
Va-C C 7½s with war '37	92⅞	91⅞
Va-C C 7s ct pp	100	100
Va Ry 5s '62	98⅞	98⅞
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	96⅞	96⅞
Wabash 2d 5s '39	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash 5½s '75	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Shore 4s reg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Electric 5s '44	101	100⅞
Western Maryland 4s '52	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Pac 5s A '46	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Pac 6s B '46	102⅝	102⅝
Wheel & LE 4½s '66	77⅞	77⅞
Willys-Ovd 1st 6½s '33	102	102
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	98	98
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	101⅝	101⅝
Youngstown S&T 6s '43	100	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '59	96⅞	96⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	97⅛	97
Argentine 6s '58 B	96⅞	96⅞
Argentine Gov 7s '27	102⅛	102⅛
Australia 5s '55	97⅝	97½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	87	86⅞
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	93	92⅝
Belgium 7s '55	96⅛	96
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	109⅛	109
Belgium (King) 8s '41	107½	107½
Berne (City) 8s '45	108⅛	108⅛
Bogota (City) 8s '45	96⅞	96⅞
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	96⅞	96⅞
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	88⅛	88⅛
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	82⅞	82⅞
Brazil (US) 8s '41	98⅞	98
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	98⅛	98⅛
Can (Dom) 5s '31	102⅝	102⅝
Can (Dom) 5s '52	102⅞	102⅞
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	102⅛	102⅛
Bk Chile 6½s ct	94⅛	94⅛
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101⅝	101⅝
Chile (Rep) 8s '41	109⅝	109⅝
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	42⅜	42⅜
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	100⅝	100⅝
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	101	101
Czechoslov (Rep) 8s '51	100⅝	100⅝
Czechoslov (Rep) 8s B '52	100	100
Denmark (King) 6s '42	103	102⅞
Denmark (King) 8s '45	110⅛	110⅛
Dutch E Ind 5½s (Mar) '54	101⅛	101⅛
Dutch E Ind 6s '47	102⅞	102⅞
Dutch E Ind sf 6s '62	102⅞	102⅞
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	94⅛	94⅛
French (Rep) 7s '49	93⅛	93⅛
French (Rep) 7½s '41	100⅝	100⅝
French (Rep) 8s '45	105⅛	105⅛
German El Pow 6½s '50	87	87
German 7s '49	99⅞	99
German G E 7s '45	93⅞	93⅞
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	96⅛	96⅛
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	93⅞	93⅞
Ind Bk Jap 6s '27	99⅞	99⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	84	84
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	93	92⅞
Jurgens U M W 6s '47	100	99⅞
Lyons (City) 6s '34	88⅛	88⅛
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	88⅞	88
Mex (Rep) 5s ass'td '45	37⅞	37⅞
Mex 4s large A '10	27	27
Mex 5s small	40⅞	40⅞
Mex 4s small A '10	24	24
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	102⅞	102⅛
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '72	106⅞	106⅞
Nord Rys 6½s '50	84	84
Norway 5½s '65	95⅛	95⅛
Norway (King) 6s '43	101	100⅞
Norway (King) 6s '52	101	100⅞
Norway (King) 8s '40	110⅛	110⅛
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	86⅞	86⅞
Oslo (City) 6s '54	97⅛	97⅛
Oslo (City) 8s '45	111⅛	111⅛
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	79⅞	79⅞
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	83	83
Paris-Orleans 7s '42	87⅛	87⅛
Poland 8s '50	88⅛	88
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	111⅛	111⅛
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	96	96
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '47	93⅛	93⅛
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	97⅞	97⅞
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	104	103⅞
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	92⅛	92⅛
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	90⅞	90⅞
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	89⅞	89⅞
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	102	102
Sweden (King) 6s '39	105	105
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	103	103
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '29	117½	117½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105	105
U S S Copenhag 6s '37	94	94

LIBERTY BONDS

(Quotations to 1:10 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Spt. 10	Last Spt. 9
3½s '47	100.17	100.17	100.17	100.17	100.20
2d 4¼s'42	100.31	100.31	100.30	100.30	100.30
2d 4¼s'28	101.12	101.14	101.12	101.12	101.11
4th 4¼s'38	102.2	102.6	102.2	102.6	102.2
US 4s'54	102.26	102.26	102.25	102.26	102.24

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

MONTGOMERY WARD DIVIDEND OUTLOOK

CHICAGO, Sept. 10—Montgomery Ward & Co. directors probably will take up the question of back dividends on the "A" stock Friday, although it is not a dividend meeting, according to President T. F. Merseles, who returned Wednesday after a month's European tour.

He announced that he had made new buying connections in Germany, France and Belgium, which will result in lower prices to customers on such merchandise as hardware, glassware and toys. In 1926 Montgomery Ward & Co. will import about $3,000,000 worth of goods from abroad, but through new contracts this will be increased next year.

Mr. Merseles stated he has not made up his own mind or had opportunity to discuss with other directors how much of the Class A dividends should be paid at this time. The common dividend will not come up at this time.

BANK OF FRANCE

PARIS, Sept. 10—The principal items in this week's statement of Bank of France (in francs, last 000 omitted) compare as follows:

	Sept. 10, 1925	Sept. 11, 1924
Gold	5,547,100	5,543,900
Silver	309,400	300,900
Loans and discounts	6,250,400	6,325,600
Circulation	45,685,900	40,314,500
Deposits	2,166,900	1,775,200
Adv to state	25,650,000	23,000,000
Bank rate	6%	6%

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON, Sept. 10—The weekly return of the Bank of England compares as follows:

Circulation	£144,195,000	£134,721,000
Public dep.	13,232,000	16,242,000
Private dep.	115,771,000	111,395,000
Gov't securities	37,910,000	40,758,000
Other securities	72,431,000	76,220,000
Reserve	30,321,000	23,442,000
Prop res to liab.	23.63%	9.17%
Bullion	161,377,000	128,423,000
Bank rate	4½%	4%

BANK MERGER

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 10—The Peoples Bank of McKeesport and City Bank of McKeesport plan to merge under the name of Peoples Bank, with capital of $1,000,000 and a surplus of $1,000,000.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT $119,000

The New York Exchange membership of Rector K. Fox has been sold to Edward O. McDonnell for $119,000. Previous sale was $120,000.

OIL OUTPUT GAINS

American Petroleum Institute estimates domestic crude oil production in the week ended Sept. 5 averaged 2,134,-[illegible] barrels a day, an increase of 22,[illegible] over the preceding week.

DEAN, ONATIVIA & CO.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—The Curb Market Association has reinstated Dean Onativia & Co.

BOSTON CALL RATE HIGHER

Boston call money rate is being generally advanced from 4½ per cent to 5 per cent.

RAILROAD SHARE EARNINGS GAIN

Based on Seven Months' Results, Carriers Doing Better Than 1924

Rail share earnings this year bid fair substantially to better 1924 results, as indicated by returns for the first seven months of 1925. New Haven and the "Soo" Line indicated earnings made especially large gains over last year's actual results.

The following gives earnings on the stock of 37 of the principal railroads, the first column showing results for the 12 months ended with July, the second column indicating annual rate of earnings during the first seven months, giving effect to seasonal variation in net, and the third and fourth actual share earnings for the calendar years 1924 and 1923.

All but five roads here tabulated earned more on their stock on the basis of the last 12 months than for the calendar year 1924. While New York Central shows a decline in share earnings, this is due to the large increase in outstanding stock since the close of last year, and the small decline for Illinois Central is also because of a greater number of common shares this year.

The falling off in earnings of Colorado & Southern, Southern Pacific and Union Pacific accounts for their lower figures. Chesapeake & Ohio, New Haven, Norfolk & Western, Wheeling and the Soo Line show the largest advances.

	12 mos. ending July	Seasonal 1925 rate	Actual '24 earnings	Actual '23 earnings
Eastern:				
B & O	$ 9.2 com	$ 8.9 com	$ 9.2 com	$12.2 com
C & O	21.0 com	20.8 com	16.9 com	18.3 com
D & H	18.9 stk	16.5 stk	15.7 stk	11.1 stk
D L & W	8.9 stk	6.7 stk	9.3 stk	7.1 stk
Erie	6.7 com	5.0 com	4.3 com	7.1 com
L V	7.7 com	8.3 com	6.0 com	a7.1 com
*N Y Central	10.7 stk	10.5 stk	12.9 stk	16.9 stk
Nickel Plate	17.4 com	15.5 com	14.2 com	15.1 com
New Haven	2.7 stk	5.2 stk	1.9 stk	84% chgs
N & W	17.2 com	14.3 com	12.8 com	‡11.7 com
Penna	4.1 stk	4.0 stk	2.8 stk	7.3 stk
Pere Marq	9.1 com	9.3 com	8.0 com	9.0 com
Reading	8.8 com	9.9 com	8.8 com	b12.9 com
Wabash	5.0 com	4.3 com	2.8 com	2.8 com
W Maryland	5.5 1st pf	11.2 1st pf	3.2 1st pf	5.4 1st pf
W & L E	19.8 pr pf	21.0 pr pf	10.8 pr pf	‡13.0 pr pf
Southern:				
A C L	21.6 com	22.0 com	19.3 com	18.5 com
G M & Nor	9.8 pf	9.1 pf	9.8 pf	8.2 pf
Ill Central	12.1 com	12.2 com	12.4 com	13.3 com
L & N	14.7 stk	13.5 stk	12.0 stk	11.8 stk
Seaboard	15.4 adjs	14.4 adjs	15.4 adjs	6.1 adjs
Southern Ry	14.3 com	14.7 com	12.8 com	10.1 com
Western:				
Atchison	17.8 com	16.3 com	15.4 com	15.4 com
C & N W	5.6 com	6.3 com	4.2 com	4.9 com
Rock Island	6.3 com	6.7 com	4.4 com	1.3 com
Col & South	10.0 com	8.0 com	10.9 com	4.0 com
Great North	7.8 stk	8.4 stk	7.1 stk	7.2 stk
Soo Line	1.1 com	2.8 com	0.2 pf	2.1 com
North Pacific	6.6 stk	8.0 stk	6.4 stk	5.2 stk
South Pacific	9.1 stk	8.8 stk	10.2 stk	12.9 stk
Union Pacific	13.5 com	12.9 com	14.3 com	16.1 com
Southwestern:				
K C South	4.2 com	4.7 com	5.3 com	c4.4 com
M-K-T	6.2 com	7.0 com	4.7 com	1.2 com
Mo Pacific	10.7 pfd	15.2 pfd	9.1 pfd	0.1 pfd
St L-S F	15.2 com	17.0 com	12.4 com	7.4 com
St L S W	8.4 com	9.9 com	8.4 com	14.7 com
Texas & Pac	7.5 com	7.6 com	6.3 com	15.6 com

a Includes Lehigh Valley Coal income.
‡ Deducting federal control settlement.
b On present segregation basis.
c Includes government adjustment.
* Figured on approximately $287,000,000 stock in 1925, $304,836,835 in 1924 and $293,232,335 in 1923.
‡ On basis of present stock issues.
When more than the current rate of dividend is shown on the preferred stocks, it is because there are accumulations in arrears.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call Loans—		
Renewal rate	5%	4½%
Outside com'l paper	4⅛@4¼	4¼@4½
Year money	5	5
Customers' com'l loans	4½@5	4½@5
Individ. cus. col. loans	4¾@5	4½@5

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	72c	72c
Bar silver in London	33⅛d	32⅞d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d
Mexican dollars	55½c	55½c

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$67,000,000	$754,000,000
Year ago today	61,000,000	
Balances	22,000,000	83,000,000
Year ago today	20,000,000	
F. R. bank credit	21,171,337	66,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks—

30 days	3¼@3⅛
60 days	3¼@3⅛
90 days	3¼@3⅛
4 months	3⅜@3¼
5 months	3⅞@3⅜
6 months	3⅞@3⅜

Non-member and private eligible bankers in general, ⅛ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4	Bucharest	6%
Boston	3½	Budapest	9
Chicago	4	Copenhagen	5½
Cleveland	3½	Helsingfors	9
Dallas	4	Lisbon	9
Kansas City	4	London	4½
Minneapolis	4	Madrid	5
New York	3½	Oslo	5½
Philadelphia	3½	Paris	6
Richmond	4	Prague	4½
San Francisco	3½	Riga	8
St. Louis	4	Rome	7
Amsterdam	4	Sofia	10
Athens	6½	Stockholm	5
Berlin	7	Swiss Bank	4
Bombay	4	Tokyo	8.03
Brussels	5½	Vienna	9
Calcutta	4	Warsaw	10

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

	Current	Last previous	Parity
Sterling Demand	$4.84⅝	$4.84½	$4.8649
Cables	4.84¾	4.84⅝	4.8649
French francs	.0470	.0472½	.193
Belgian francs	.0441½	.0446	.193
Swiss francs	.1931¼	.1932	.193
Lire	.0410⅞	.0417½	.193
Marks	.2381	.2381	.238
Holland	.4019	.4018	.402
Sweden	.2681	.2682	.268
Norway	.2180	.2218	.268
Denmark	.2470	.2511	.268
Spain	.1444½	.1426¼	.193
Portugal	.0526	.0515	1.08
Greece	.0145	.0145½	1.193
†Austria	.014⅛	.014⅛	.2026
Argentina	.4027	.4040	.4245
Brazil	.1350	.1345	.3244
Poland	.1875	.1830	.1930
†Hungary	.014⅛	.014⅛	.203
Jugoslavia	.0178⅜	.0178½	.193
Finland	.0253	.0253	.193
Czechoslovakia	.0296¼	.0296¼	.2026
Rumania	.0050	.0049⅜	.193
Shanghai(tael)	.8050	.8100	1.0832
Hong Kong	.6037½	.6112½	.78
Bombay	.3680	.3682	.4866
Yokohama	.4076	.4096	.4984
Uruguay	.9960	1.0040	1.0342
Chile	.1190	.1194	.365
Peru	3.95	3.95	4.8665
Canadian Ex.	1.00	1.00	1.00

†Per thousand.

DIVIDENDS

Utah Copper Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 8. Last quarterly payment was $1 a share.

Marland Oil declared a dividend of 75 cents, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 20, same as three months ago.

Willys-Overland declared the regular quarterly 1¾ per cent preferred dividend, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 21.

American Linseed declared two regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent each on preferred, payable Jan. 2 and April 1, 1926, to stock of record Dec. 20 and March 19 respectively.

Standard Gas & Electric declared the regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents on the common and 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable Oct. 26 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Northern States Power declared the regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the A common and 1¾ per cent on the preferred, common payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Sept. 30 and preferred Oct. 20 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Massachusetts Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 a share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 28.

Ludlum Steel declared the regular quarterly 50 cents dividend, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 19.

Narragansett Electric Lighting declared the regular quarterly $1 dividend, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 12.

U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Company declared the regular quarterly 1¾ per cent preferred dividend, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 9.

Crex Carpet Company declared the regular quarterly $1 dividend, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Cluett Peabody & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 19.

Safety Car Heating & Lighting Company declared the regular quarterly $2 dividend, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record of Sept. 14.

Butte & Superior Mining declared the regular quarterly 50 cents dividend, same as a month ago, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 15.

United Gas Improvement Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on common, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Remington Typewriter Company declared a back dividend of $4 on the second preferred stock clearing up all arrears, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $2 on that issue, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 21.

Remington Noiseless Typewriter declared regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 3.

Bridgeport Machinery Company has declared the regular quarterly $1.75 preferred dividend, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Carolina Power & Light declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the common, payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 15, and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Chandler Motor declared the regular quarterly 75 cents dividend, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 25.

PAIGE-DETROIT OUTPUT HIGHER

DETROIT, Sept. 10 — Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company produced 4457 Paige and Jewett cars in August, against 1756 in July, when plants were closed over two weeks to prepare for new models. Production in August last year totaled 2330. Shipments last month were 4450, against 2143 in July. The September schedule calls for 4500.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 10—Louisville & Nashville is in the market for eight mountain type and 24 Mikado locomotives, at an approximate cost of $1,600,000.

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 10—Aluminum Company of America was the highest bidder on 50,000 pounds of junk duralumin of the Shenandoah. Bid was 20 cents a pound.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space five lines.

REAL ESTATE

Dean Poage & Co.
610 MERCANTILE LIBRARY BLDG.
Cincinnati Tel. Valley 772, Main 43

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

VANCOUVER, B. C., CANADA
Would like to act as representative in western Canada for manufacturing or wholesale concern; have had over 20 years' experience with large specialty company as branch manager, salesman and for the last 10 years sales agent in British Columbia with headquarters in Vancouver; will furnish necessary references. J. H. H., 905 Credit Foncier Building.

BRITISH KNITWEAR

AMERICAN STORES
A British manufacturer of Knitted Outerwear invites enquiries for Ladies' Costumes, Frocks, Jumpers, etc., Novelties in Wool and Art Silk and Wool. Men's Cardigans and Pullovers. RICHARD HAWORTH, Busyville, Letchworth, England.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

INVENTORS who derive largest profits know and heed certain simple but vital facts before applying for patents; our book, Patent Sense, give those facts; free. Write LACEY & LACEY, 638 F St., Washington, D. C. Established 1869.

PATENTS and Trade Marks—If you have inventions I can send nearest U. S. Patents for your guidance; booklet on patents. H. L. WOODWARD, Registered Patent Attorney, 706 Ninth, Washington.

HELP WANTED—MEN

CLEVELAND, OHIO—Wanted a good stone carver; steady job. W. H. HARVEY, 1483 E. 134th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

AM desirous of acting as companion to one or more sailing for France about October 1. EVE CRAIN, 909 E. 75th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Classified Advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Back Bay 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2 Adelphi Terrace Tel. Gerrard 5422
PARIS
56, Faubourg St. Honore Tel. Elysée 91-90
FLORENCE
11 Via Magenta Tel. 6406
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1458 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Wabash 7182
CLEVELAND
1658 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 2099
DETROIT
455 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5035
KANSAS CITY
705 Commerce Bldg. Tel. Delaware 0272
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
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620 Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Faber 2960
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1022 N. W. Bank Bldg. Tel. Main 0439
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines; minimum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

REAL ESTATE

The Sheraton
91 Bay State Road

Prestige

comes with time—and time passes quickly. In one short year The Sheraton has acquired an assured position of prestige in Boston.

The Sheraton is simple dignity with quiet. Luxury without extravagance; appearance without show. Home-keeping without distraction; service without fuss.

A dinner or luncheon engagement will convince you of the opportunity for real living found at The Sheraton . . . . For table reservation or information, telephone Kenmore 2960—Mr. George R. Sanford, Resident Manager.

The Sheraton is conveniently located—one minute from Kenmore Station—directly overlooking the beautiful Charles River Basin. Non-Housekeeping apartments of one to four rooms. Delightful, homelike arrangements in service, facilities, and appointments.

W. H. BALLARD & CO., INC.
BUILDING MANAGERS
45 Milk Street Boston, Mass.

Country Life in an Apartment
Midst the charm of beautiful Westchester
GREEN COURT
Columbus Avenue and 4th Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

The Green Court Apartment has been built among a profusion of pines and landscaped lawns, just a step to the railroad stations, trolley lines, schools, churches, stores, and yet there is sufficient isolation to have a sense of complete privacy.
An opportunity for discriminating people to get away from the congested quarters of the city and yet be but a half hour from the center of New York. Exceptional suites of 2 to 6 rooms at moderate rentals.

V. GREEN COMPANY, INC., Owners
45 West 34th Street, NEW YORK CITY
Renting Agent on property daily and Sunday from noon until 10 P. M.

JAMAICA PLAIN
Brand new 2-family, A-1 location, oak floors, electric lights, steam heat, open plumbing, tile bathrooms, gas water heaters, Glenwood ranges; 1 suite rented; large piazzas front and back; only $2500 required, balance as rent; price $14,500.
C. G. MAGUIRE
Owner and Builder Direct
48 Cornhill, Boston Main 4078

FOR SALE—Old rural home, nine rooms, cobble fireplaces, broad porch, improvements, big shade trees, usual outbuildings, hard road to town; acre plus, near country station. Inquire of J. B. LAWRENCE, South Norwalk, Conn.

LET ME BUILD your summer cottage this winter; my specialty is making inexpensive houses attractive; any price, anywhere near New York; sketches, estimate free. RALPH T. AIKEN, Ridgefield, Conn.

FOR SALE—Rivercliffe, Devon, Conn., lot 50x100, restricted neighborhood; good view of river; price right. F. T. GRAVES, 2209 North Ave., Bridgeport, Conn. Telephone Noble 3524.

WESTPORT, CONN.—Small woodland bungalow, sleeping porch, electricity, open fireplace, convenient station, beach. Room 843, Aeolian Hall, N. Y. C.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—To let, unfurnished, 11-room house, newly painted, decorated; convenient location. Apply TRIPPE, 77 So. Munn Ave.

"A lot means a home
A home means a lot"
BONELLI-ADAMS Co.
Realtors
110 State Street, Boston

FOR SALE—Modern bungalow, all conveniences, large living room, four bedrooms, two-car garage, two acres, near water, a delightful summer home, $12,000; reasonable terms to responsible purchaser; an unusual opportunity; investigate. JOHN W. KOERNER, Owner, East Patchogue, Long Island, N.Y.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay, 31 Mass. Ave., near Beacon St.—Apartment six rooms, reception hall and maid's room; all outside. Apply JANITOR or call Regent 4814.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 204 Hemenway St.—Kitchenette suites 2 and 3 rooms. Apply JANITOR or Regent 4814.

RIVERTON, N. J.—Phila. 9 miles; splendid commutation; church convenient; 5-room apartment overlooking Delaware River; $60, $65 monthly. 301 Bank Ave. Phone 714.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 926 Prospect Place—Newly furnished 6-room apartment, linen, silver, china; cheerful, cozy; 3 minutes to Christian Science church; 20 minutes Wall St.; convenient to all lines; reasonable. TILLACK.

FOR RENT—5-7 rooms in comfortable farmhouse, family away; auto housing; telephone; one mile from town. Box 183, Fiskdale, Mass.

NEWARK, N. J., 2 Broad St.—Cheerful private room adjoining bath for business woman; no other guests. Phone HUM. 0536.

NEW YORK CITY, 19 West 69th. "Congress Apts"—1, 2, 3 rooms, baths, furnished, unfurnished, hotel service; attractive yearly rentals.

ROXBURY, MASS.—6 rooms and bath, all modern improvements; 2 minutes from Franklin Park. Tel. B. B. 10885 after 5 p. m.

THOROUGHLY furnished upper apartment, 6 rooms, sun porch, 2-apartment home; 20 minutes to Park St.; references required. Box G-204, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—On Huntington Avenue directly opposite church park, pleasant, attractive rooms, newly furnished. Apply 222 Huntington Avenue, Suite 3. Tel. B. B. 2008.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 145 Naples Road—Large room, twin beds, electric lights, hot water heat, large closet. Tel. Regent 8897.

FOR RENT—Furnished room, kitchen privileges, steam heat, continuous hot water, Christian Scientist, business woman preferred; near church. Box V-210, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR RENT—Rooms, single or en suite, exceptional bath-room facilities, board optional. Apply 56 Queensberry Street, Boston. Back Bay 9021.

N. Y. C., 127 West 88th—Large and small outside room, running water; convenient transportation; refined atmosphere; owner's private home. Schuyler 10097.

N. Y. C., 3080 Broadway, Near 122—Large front room, newly decorated, also medium, attractive, near Columbia College. Morningside 6036.

N. Y. C., 204 West 78th, Pearson—Two cheerful, separate, single rooms, simple home refined character, Christian Scientist preferred, after 6.

N. Y. C., 567 West 113th—Attractive, large, sunny front room, suitable two, also single, running water, kitchen privilege. HENRY.

N. Y. C., 48 West 94th St.—Light, airy outside room with lavatory, convenient transit line; near Christian Science church. Apt. 4.

N. Y. C., 55 Central Park West, Apt. 4N—Desirable permanent accommodations, home privileges; convenient to all transportation.

N. Y. C., 16 West 94—Exceptional rooms, large, beautifully decorated, private bath; refined homelike tone, moderate prices.

N. Y. C., 220 West 107—Large, light, front room, kitchen privileges, elevator, reasonable, 1-2. KLOTZ, Academy 1063, Apt. 51.

N. Y. C., 602 West 139—Beautiful sunny outside rooms, quiet place for study, near Riverside Drive. Apt. 33.

WEEHAWKEN, N. J., 7 Eldorado Place—Furnished rooms, thoroughly homelike, 30 minutes from Times Square, meals optional. MRS. LOSCHE. Phone Union 1530-R.

WINTHROP HGLDS., MASS.—Large room, piazza, new house, pleasant view, near bathing and station; meals if desired. Ocean 0914.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BUFFALO, Bentley Inn, 242 Elmwood Ave.—We serve a good home cooked dinner, 75c, from 6-7.30 p. m.; comfortable, well kept rooms; tourists accommodated.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

I WOULD like to place my mother in a private home, with Christian Scientists preferred, within 30 miles of Boston; very little care needed; $15 per week. Box W-211, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COUNTRY BOARD

THE WHITE HOUSE ON BEAUTIFUL SOUTH RIVER
Refined and homelike; ideal for rest; open September and October.
MRS. L. W. KRAPISH, Riverview, Maryland.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

WANTED—To place girl, 11 years of age, in family of refinement where she will receive proper training and attention; no other boarders; vicinity of New York and adjacent to good school; state full particulars, including religion. Box E-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

ACCOMMODATION for two children in New Rochelle, N. Y., in home of refinement and right thinking, under mother's careful supervision. Address L. C. ABBOTT, 192 W. 108th St., New York City, until Sept. 12th.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Part time in well furnished practitioner's office, centrally located. Box M-44, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

N. Y. C., 137 Greenwich St.—Select luncheonette and fountain; good location in office building; terms reasonable; refined patronage; wonderful opportunity.

TEA ROOM
Six furnished bedrooms; good location; doing good business; going south; will sell; worth the money.
GREEN GATE TEA ROOM
108 North Main St.
Washington, Pennsylvania

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

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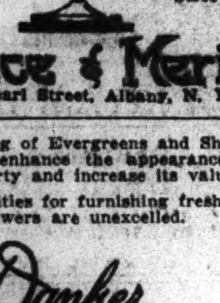

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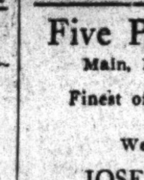

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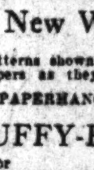

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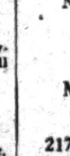

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1925 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The Ebb and Flow of Immigration

Varying interpretations will be put upon the economic significance of the immigration statistics just issued by the National Industrial Conference Board. The employer of unskilled labor will see in them a menace to his enterprises, since the nations which show an actual reduction in the number of their citizens resident in the United States are those from which this class of labor is mainly drawn. Italy, for example, sent only 6203 immigrants to the United States during the year 1924-25, while during the same period 27,151 Italians returned home.

The figures are curious in view of Mussolini's recent utterances on over-population in the Italian peninsula, and the need of finding an outlet for surplus population. Notwithstanding complaint by Italy of the restrictions of the quota law that country failed of filling its quota by more than 10 per cent. Greece, notwithstanding the pressure upon her territory by the armies of the refugees, sent but 826 immigrants to the United States, while 6574 Greeks returned home.

The pressure of unemployment in Great Britain has not induced her people to seek the United States, for the British failed to reach their quota by 12½ per cent, while their neighbors of the Irish Free State fell short by 5 per cent. Economic conditions at home seem to have been but little reflected in the movements of the migratory workers, for Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Spain and Portugal, in all of which prosperity is at a low ebb, recalled more of their sons than they sent forth, and not one of them sent to the United States all of the emigrants entitled to entrance under the law.

These figures would seem to be at least a partial answer to the appeal of spokesmen for alien peoples that the bars erected by the immigration law be let down. If the countries so vitally affected as Italy and Greece not only fail to utilize to the full the opportunity of sending their surplus people to the United States but actually recall more than they send out, the law cannot be so very obnoxious to them. To some extent, of course, the ebb in the tide of immigration is due to more rigorous tests applied by United States officials at the port of departure. To some extent also the very fact of limitation acts as a general deterrent to would-be emigrants. As it becomes known that a few thousands only, instead of tens of thousands, can obtain admission to what they think an El Dorado only the most ambitious will make the effort. Nevertheless the failure of some countries to fill their quotas is to say the least surprising.

Are the many who are returning home disillusioned, or have they accumulated that modest competence which is the ambition of the thrifty worker? That is a question full of interest and not easy to answer. Living conditions in the United States are not as simple as ten years ago. There is a fierceness of competition and an industrial drive which are not to be found among the more leisurely peoples of Europe. But none the less the American traveler in Europe today cannot fail to observe the fact that the desire to come to the United States is almost universal. Will those who are returning in such numbers to their old homes do anything to check this ambition?

Income Tax Publicity

Probably it would be agreed, if it were possible to collect and codify official and public opinion as to the results achieved through publicity given to income tax returns, that the chief object claimed to be sought — the prevention of fraud on the part of taxpayers—has not been realized. It should not be forgotten that all the facts disclosed by the publication of lists of names and amounts paid, and much more, have long been known to the collectors of internal revenue and their agents. Whatever steps can reasonably be taken to prevent escape from taxation must, in any event, be taken by officials whose duty it is to act upon information in their possession.

It is extremely doubtful if anyone, no matter how resourceful or astute, would be able to ascertain, merely from the publication of unexplained totals, such facts as would warrant the filing of charges of fraud against those suspected of evading payments they were supposed to have made.

Reasonably there could have been no other purpose than to assure the punishment of those willfully seeking to escape their just share of a public burden in enacting the law, now apparently quite generally unpopular. Certainly there should have been no desire to gratify mere curiosity on the part of business or social rivals. There is, or should be, a certain degree of privacy which protects every person in the enjoyment of his means of earning a livelihood and the home which his industry has provided. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that there should be a serious divergence of public opinion regarding the efficacy of a law which, while attempting to provide public protection against possible frauds, seems to disregard really essential privacies.

It would be interesting, if it were possible, to know what good purpose, if any, has been aided of realized by the promiscuous publication of long lists of federal income taxpayers in the newspapers of the United States. One important fact perhaps has been disclosed by a more or less brief summary. This is that there has been a noticeable shrinkage in the total payments of many whose assessments have not been affected by the reductions authorized by congressional action. But no fraud is disclosed merely by this showing. Rather is there indicated an increasing tendency on the part of wealthy citizens to invest their money in tax-exempt securities. When the effort was made to authorize what was supposed to be a disclosure of the holdings of those comprising the so-called capitalistic class, the framers of the act neglected, carelessly or purposely, to make impossible a resort to a growing practice which has tended to defeat the end sought, if that end is an equalization of the tax burden through methods which will compel all to pay according to their ability.

Until the wisdom is seen of providing against the possibility of wealthy individuals or corporations escaping tax payments through investment in tax-free state or municipal bonds, the inequalities apparent in the present federal taxing system will be emphasized. Strictly speaking, the burden, which is a common one, while it may be shifted, cannot be entirely evaded. Industry, directly or indirectly, is chargeable in the end for whatever deficiencies the tax dodgers may create. Even the principal and interest represented by so-called tax-free bond issues which afford a safe and pleasant investment for wealth, must eventually be paid by taxes upon the property or earnings of producers.

No favored taxpayer seems to feel that any explanation is due when the published lists show that his payments in no measure indicate the extent of his large income. With the way provided for an escape from money penalties theoretically imposed, the protected investor refuses to accept what was intended to be public censure or the imputation of intentional fraud. It may be that the lists furnish a freshly compiled directory of prospective buyers for the use of agents and business houses which carry on their selling campaigns through the mails. They work, no doubt, upon the supposition that those who pay taxes still have money which has not been spent. It is an ancient theory that those who are most heavily taxed are the most prosperous, and that those who are the most prosperous pay most in taxes. The theory is subject to important revisions, it would appear. Experience shows that the measure of one's ability to pay is not always correctly shown by the amount he is compelled to pay, any more than that the amount actually paid is a true index of every individual's prosperity.

The Problem of Wealth Transfer

One aspect of the debts discussions which are now proceeding is of such vital importance that particular attention should be drawn to it, even before the French Mission comes to Washington. Unfortunately, there is a tendency to overlook it. Assuming that a satisfactory arrangement can be reached and that France agrees to pay to the United States sums which will be acceptable, a delicate problem, which has never yet received adequate study, will have to be faced. It is the problem of transferring wealth in great quantities from one country to another. It is altogether apart from the willingness of France to pay and has no direct relation to the fixing of the American demands.

Economists have hinted on more than one occasion that, although it is possible to put down on paper a complete solution, yet in the actual payment of the amounts, given the greatest good will and given the entire capacity of the debtor country, there must necessarily arise obstacles which it will not be easy to overcome. In theory large sums of money can only be handed over in the shape of goods. Gold is out of the question in this matter, and if a debtor country has to purchase with its national currency the currency of a creditor country, its paper money will fall in value by the operation of the law of supply and demand. Ultimately, it would seem, the payment must be made either in services (which may be regarded as a negligible element) or in goods.

Now no creditor country is desirous of receiving merchandise in bulk from a debtor country. England is suffering from commercial competition and has a large army of unemployed. America has erected tariff walls, and the tendency is to build these walls higher and higher. How, then, is trade protection to be reconciled with the acceptance of foreign goods? The distinguished economists who elaborated the Dawes report touched upon this point. They drew a sharp distinction between the two problems of the capacity to pay of the taxpayers of Germany, and Germany's capacity to transfer the proceeds to allied countries. They declared that there should be no confusion between the amount of revenue which Germany could raise available for the reparation account and the amount which could be effectively handed over.

They stated: "For the stability of the country's currency to be permanently maintained, not only must her budget be balanced, but her earnings abroad must be equal to the payments she must make abroad, including not only payments for the goods she imports but the sums paid in reparation." And they added: "Loan operations may disguise the position or postpone its practical results—but they cannot alter it. If reparation can and must be provided by means of the inclusion of an item in the budget—i.e., by the collection of taxes in excess of internal expenditure—it can only be paid abroad by means of an economic surplus in the country's activities."

These authorities confessed that they could not in advance determine the precise amount which it was thus possible to transfer. It would depend upon the economic position as it developed in fact and not upon a necessarily problematical estimate of it. They agreed that it might be possible to use a portion of the available sums for internal investment in the debtor country and not transfer it at all, but they arrived at the conclusion that, generally speaking, the actual use of the money placed at the disposal of the allied countries by Germany would present difficulties of a novel character which could be solved only by experience. So doubtful were they of the possibility of transfer that they set up a special committee to deal with the sums placed by Germany in a pool in Berlin.

Germany's obligation ceases when Germany has duly placed at the disposal of the Allies in its own country the funds which it is called upon to provide, and the onus of transferring these funds falls upon the Allies. It is even anticipated in the report that the German funds may accumulate and may remain idle, and it is laid down that if they reach 5,000,000,000 gold marks without utilization there shall be a suspension of Germany's obligations; and the standards of payment set up in the plan shall be resumed only when they can be operated within the limits of the stated accumulation.

From the beginning it was foreseen that the Dawes plan might break down because the German funds could not be handled and effectively transferred. The application of these remarks to the debt problem is obvious. What is true of German reparations is true of the French debt. When a settlement is arrived at, as it may be hoped will be the case within a few months, it is essential that the negotiators should not only bear in mind the taxable capacity of France and the willingness of France to provide funds for American purposes, but that they should also and above all make some provision for the real transference of the amounts placed at their disposal. If they do not do this, they will have left untouched the crux of the problem. Unless they are prepared to go to the heart of the question, whatever is done now may prove to be unavailing and will only result in further discussions in the near future. If the matter is to be grappled with, it should be grappled with sincerely and completely now: otherwise, the settlement will not be a permanent settlement, but will be a temporary piece of window-dressing.

Canadian General Election Issues

Unless the parties discover something fundamental to battle over before polling day on Oct. 29, the federal election in Canada will be contested mainly on the question of giving Premier Mackenzie King a renewed mandate to carry on government for another four or five years. Since the Liberals took office in 1921, they have confined themselves largely to the administering of existing policies rather than to the carrying out of the Liberal platform, which called for drastic reductions of the tariff and a variety of social and political reforms. The Prime Minister had a reasonable excuse for not attempting to do more. The Administration had a majority of only one member in the House of Commons, and in the Senate the Liberals were in the minority. On Liberal tariff measures, of revision toward freer trade, the Administration could rely upon the support of the Progressive Party; but against the gain of Progressive votes would have to be set the probable loss of votes on the Government side: there are numerous members who sit in the House as Liberals, but who are opposed to tariff revision downward.

In the election campaign this autumn, the Prime Minister is appealing to the people of Canada to give the Liberals a strong majority, so that constructive measures may be introduced with confidence on the Government side. On the tariff issue, the Liberal policy is to continue along what is called the middle course, neither high protection nor free trade: thus endeavoring to satisfy both the protectionist sentiment of Ontario and Quebec, and the freer trade demands of the prairie west. At the same time, it is proposed to appoint an advisory tariff board, which would be representative of finance, manufacturing, and agriculture, and would include representation of the women of Canada, particularly to present the point of view of the consumers.

On the urgent question of railway economy, the Liberal proposal is to increase co-operation between the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railways, without amalgamation. It is believed that service can be improved and saving effected by the joint use of railway lines and stations, and by similar measures of co-operation, while still retaining the benefits of competition between the private and publicly-owned companies. Co-operation between the railways and the Government to stimulate immigration is promised in the Prime Minister's opening speech of the election campaign. The Liberal Administration would also call an inter-provincial conference on Senate reform before another session of Parliament. Nothing in the Liberal platform is calculated much to upset established things or disturb vested interests. Whatever defects are found in it by Conservative campaigners, the platform can hardly be attacked as tending toward radicalism.

Editorial Notes

Of more than merely local interest or appeal was the formal address given by United States Senator Jesse H. Metcalfe, president of the Rhode Island Loyalty League, at the opening of Textile Appreciation Week, sponsored by the league and designed to stimulate through organized effort interest in the sale to Rhode Islanders of the textile products of the State. He declared that reduced cost of production, stimulation of markets and co-operation between English and American manufacturers and business men were needed to effect a world-wide recovery from the post-war depression, and added that the English-speaking nations of the world must always work together, as their interests are actually connected. It matters not in what association such sentiments are expressed; they represent a great truth, and as such they are entitled to world-wide recognition.

Not every newspaper is devoid of ideals, as would seem often to be the case from a superficial survey of a few of the widely circulated daily publications in America and elsewhere. The Chicago Evening Post, for example, has an editorial page, and follows a general policy, that impels the thought that a desire to uplift humanity prompts its make-up far more than a desire for mere circulation based upon an appeal to the lower instincts of mankind. Not long since at the head of the editorial columns was printed these words: "If thou canst believe, all things are possible to him that believeth. Mark ix: 23." Then followed a leading editorial under the caption, "God so loved the world." Other articles on this page were written in a similar vein, yet their whole tenor was invigorating and they did not err on the side of emotionalism or sentimentality.

Rhodes and His Scholarships

By A. LONDON PILGRIM

The recent appointment of a number of new Rhodes trustees, with the Prime Minister, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, among them, and the news that the Rhodes Trust intends to erect a Rhodes Memorial Building at Oxford, has recalled attention to a very remarkable man and to the almost more remarkable scholarship system which he founded. For the Rhodes scholarships were the first and are probably still the most interesting of the many systems of international scholarships now in existence.

Cecil Rhodes went from England to South Africa when a lad, in search partly of adventure, partly of health. It was just at the moment of the discovery of the Kimberley diamond fields. Young Rhodes speedily began to make a success of his diggings. But the character of the man was shown at that early age by the fact that, despite his business preoccupations, he resolved to obtain a university education, and actually managed to travel the 7000 miles home often enough and to remain long enough to keep the terms necessary to obtain a degree at Oxford. Few other men with success beckoning in another direction have paid so big a price for their own academic education.

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In the following years he managed to consolidate the whole of the Kimberley fields under his own control and so became a millionaire. He was elected a member of the Legislature of Cape Colony in 1881 and became Prime Minister in 1890. He had three great dreams, and to their accomplishment he devoted his fortune and the remainder of his life. The first was the incorporation in the British Empire of the vast African No Man's Land which lay to the north and west of Cape Colony and the Boer republics, and is now known as Rhodesia. The second was the federation of the different states of South Africa. The third was the promotion of the peace and progress of the world by restoring the moral unity of the English-speaking peoples.

Mr. Rhodes was no "imperialist" in the narrow and domineering sense of that word. In fact, during most of his life he was anathema to the imperialist school of thought. He insisted that the union of South Africa could only be accomplished on the basis of the complete equality and co-operation between British and Dutch. He wanted the British flag mainly because to him it stood for far more progressive and liberal standards of government than the old patriarchal government of President Kruger. He was no less progressive in his attitude toward the native problem. He coined the famous phrase, "Equal rights for all civilized men south of the Zambesi," which still holds the field as the ideal solution of the problem of the native or Kaffir franchise.

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His liberality and vision were shown also in his gift of £10,000 to Parnell in aid of the cause of Irish Home Rule, in his enthusiastic support of better architecture as well as better farming and better business methods in South Africa, and in the lavish expenditure of his fortune in acquiring sites and buildings and parks for the use of the South African people. He even went so far as to declare that if the unity of the English-speaking world could only be achieved at the price of making the capital Washington and not London, he would accept it on those terms, a remarkable saying for an Englishman thirty years ago.

His reputation was overshadowed in later years by the disastrous Jameson raid. It is now certain that Cecil Rhodes never authorized the entry of Dr. Jameson into the Transvaal. Indeed, he tried to stop it. But there is equally little doubt that he had encouraged the idea of organizing revolt in the Transvaal against the archaic and reactionary Kruger regime and had arranged for assistance from Rhodesia if rebellion among the "uitlanders" took place. It was the old story of a big man trying to force an issue that only time and patience could achieve. He certainly paid the penalty. He had to resign office as Prime Minister and for the remainder of his short span he confined his energies to the development of the land which bears his name.

Everything Rhodes did was conceived on big lines. In his will he left practically the whole of his large fortune to found a series of scholarships the ultimate purpose of which was to help to bring about his dream of a better understanding and closer co-operation between the English-speaking nations as the one greatest contribution which could be made to the ending of war and the progress of the world on liberal and democratic lines.

Mr. Rhodes, however, was not content merely to make provision for educating at Oxford a certain number of overseas scholars. He had a far more novel and far-reaching idea. He believed that merely intellectual education was not in itself enough. He, therefore, instructed his trustees only to select as scholars men who were possessed of moral qualities, such as "truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for and protection of the weak, kindliness, unselfishness and fellowship," who had exhibited at school "instincts to lead and to take an interest in his schoolmates," and who were fond of outdoor manly sports in addition to possessing "literary and scholastic attainments."

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And he added that he trusted that his scholars in after life would "esteem the performance of public duties as their highest aim." It was on this that Cecil Rhodes rested his ultimate hopes. He imposed no conditions whatever on those who accepted his scholarships. They were left entirely free to choose and follow their own bent in life. But he unquestionably expected that if men who had the moral and intellectual qualities he prescribed were given three years' higher education at the ancient seat of learning of Oxford and thereafter felt bound to take some active part in the public life of their own countries, they could not fail to support those ideals of progress, good government, peace and enterprise for which Rhodes himself worked so hard, and on the development of which he believed the future of mankind to depend.

It is still too early to judge whether Rhodes scholarships are going to produce the effects of which he dreamed. The first Rhodes scholars only went up to Oxford in 1904, and though more than 1000 have since followed in their footsteps, it has hardly yet been possible for even the earliest to attain to those positions of leadership which to Rhodes' mind would be the ultimate test of the success of his scheme. His scholars have done well at Oxford. They have had their full share of success in sports and academics. They have been popular and respected. But only time will show whether they have imbibed the magnanimous spirit of their founder and by "esteeming the performance of public duties as their highest aim" have made any notable contribution to the peace and progress of the world.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

Rome, Sept. 10 (AP)

The sixth annual congress of Fidac, the international organization of allied veterans of the World War, was opened last night with a parade of Italian government representatives, Roman war veterans and Fascist militia to the station to greet arriving heads of veteran organizations of other countries.

The official opening ceremony is to be held today at the Capitol in the presence of Premier Mussolini, and the congress will begin its regular business after a parade to the tomb of Italy's Unknown Soldier, where a wreath will be laid. Col. Thomas W. Miller, American president of the international organization, will lead the parade.

The annuities for the upkeep of national monuments in Italy have become too small for the amount of restoration and care necessary to maintain them in good condition. It is calculated that there are no less than 25,000 monuments scattered throughout the peninsula and the islands, and the output toward their care is a sum approaching 100 lire for each. Further, the sum laid apart for the acquisition of antiques is not at all in proportion to the high prices which antiques of all kinds command. Naturally the Administration cannot be held responsible when objects of art are sold out of Italy. Sometimes it is known that unscrupulous antiquarians purposely set a low price on certain objects so as to avoid paying a high tax when a sale is concluded. The heating of galleries and museums also involves a heavy expense during winter months, and comes also within the sum allotted yearly for the upkeep of national monuments. It is suggested that it is in the interest of the Government, considering the amount of revenue monuments mean, to set about reforming the control of monuments and their subsidies.

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Signor Ugo Ojetti, a well-known art critic and writer, has started a movement to keep the memory of Senator Giacomo Boni fresh in the minds of scholars and of all Italians. In a letter to Prof. Roberto Paribeni, Boni's successor as custodian of the Imperial Forum, Signor Ojetti suggests that a detailed description of the excavations connected with Senator Boni's name should be published with the illustrations and sketches prepared by Boni himself during his lifetime. It is also known that Senator Boni had made exhaustive studies of social problems and at different times contributed numerous interesting articles dealing with these subjects to Italian reviews. All this material could be used for a book which would undoubtedly be greatly welcomed and highly appreciated. Other important documents, Signor Ojetti adds, which might be useful to future generations are Signor Boni's letters, which would throw a great light on the history of archæological research in the past forty years.

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Dr. Ferdinand Perez, the Argentine Ambassador accredited to the Quirinal, has recently been the means of finding some very important and hitherto unknown frescoes by Francesco Vecellio, the brother of Titian. The Ambassador, who is a great lover of old pictures, obtained clues of these frescoes through a picture he possesses of Saint Augustine by Lazzaro Sebastiani. This painting stood originally in the church of San Salvatore in Venice, and was replaced about the middle of the fifteenth century by the Annunciation of Titian. Following diligent research in old guides, Dr. Perez examined thoroughly and had removed the lime composition covering the walls of the sacristy of this church and discovered a great figure of Jesus with a red mantle and surrounded by flowers and fruits, in a very satisfactory state of preservation.

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The growing importance of Milan as an industrial center not only of Italy but of central Europe makes the organizers of the yearly fair, held at the beginning of spring, take the greatest care in planning the various divisions and in preparing the exhibits in such a way as to draw a large number of buyers. The program of next year's fair is now almost complete and includes the addition of several new stands, both of foreign countries (Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, the Argentine) and of national exhibitors. A specially attractive feature of next year's show will be sample paving of roads specially constructed within the stands of the exhibition. The international exhibition which had been planned to take place in Milan in 1926 to commemorate the tenth anniversary of Italy's victory will be included in the same fair by a prolongation of three months in place of the one week in which it usually remains open.

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The city of Ravenna owes much of its fame to its antiquity (it is reckoned as one of the most ancient towns in Italy) and to the fact that it contains the tomb of the greatest of Italian poets, Dante Alighieri. Since the celebration four years ago of the sixth anniversary of the passing of Dante the mausoleum built by Camillo Morigia has been greatly embellished, the rooms adjoining it being fitted into a Dante museum, or rather a collection of offerings which admirers sent from all parts of the world during the centenary celebrations. The improvements contemplated at the time, however, have not been fully carried out and a new call has been made to improve the surroundings, particularly the so-called Seplocreto di Braccioforte, the lecture rooms and halls and the pavements. A committee has been formed to look after the Opera di Dante, with the Mayor of Ravenna at its head.

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Two apparatuses of radiotelephony have been installed on the summit of Mont Rosa between the Morso Institute of Col d'Olen at 2900 meters above sea level and the hut Regina Margherita on Punta Gnifetti at 4565 meters. This is the first effort to apply radiotelephony between Alpine refuges. The institute is a section of the observatory of the University of Turin, and during the summer months harbors numerous Italian and foreign students, some of whom pass long periods in studying and making observations. It often happens that both excursionists and students now and then remain blocked up for many days and cut off from the whole world. The new installation thus, besides enabling students to exchange news with other observatories, affords communication and relief to families of the missing ones.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Training of Children

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There would be little or no need of corporal punishment of children if parents would consider the government of their children from the very first months as a consecrated study, or even with as much consideration as they would certainly give to the inception of a business enterprise, where it is recognized from the outset that organized plans must be followed if success is to be insured. Instead of this the baby is frequently looked upon as little more than a plaything, and therefore the first and greatest opportunity is lost.

The earliest impressions are indelibly marked on the baby thought and assuredly yield their results in character in after life, and these should be impressions of self-control and obedience. Such qualities, however, must come first through the mind of the parent, in a calm and loving insistence on order, a perpetual vigilance against the vanity of showing off a child at odd and irregular times, and steady example of truthfulness and honesty in every detail, for nothing escapes the sharp observation of the child mind.

Children are naturally good, but they absorb unconsciously all that is going on around them, receiving impressions of lasting effect even through the unspoken or uncomprehended word. Parents need to regard the details of training in the early years, for what to them is slight and of small consequence, to the child's inexperienced sense is an important event, often forming the basis of future reasoning for good or ill result; and through this care the need of after correction can be obviated.

Ruskin tells us that the youngest baby possesses a keen sense of love and justice, and if these two splendid qualities are faithfully appreciated and reciprocated in the child's training, nothing but an orderly and well-balanced mentality can develop. In this way corporal punishment would become largely unnecessary, but if it has to be resorted to occasionally, it should only be for moral offenses, such as lying or stealing or dishonorable conduct. If it is adopted for lesser mistakes the sense of proportion is upset in the child's thought, so that moral offenses assume the inconsequence of petty faults, and the result of this is shown in unstable estimates of morality, which in after years assume more glaring inconsistencies.

Children are naturally obedient, and if their trust and respect have both been won by the parents, they will love to co-operate with their wishes. But they are, of course, very alert, inquiring, and unfolding, and this fact is recognized by the wise parent, who will patiently take the trouble to supply a reason for an adopted rule, enlisting the child's common sense and sympathy, and reaping in return willing obedience and active co-operation.

We should not demand dog-like obedience from children; they have a right to know the reason why, in a simple form that they can understand, for it is part of their preparation for future usefulness in the community, and every day and every demand has its right place in the construction of the future citizen of the Nation. Wonderful results follow when parents humbly regard themselves as only grown-up children, and patiently and wisely develop in their offspring that intelligent and co-operative obedience to right ideas, which will obviate the need of future correction at one's hands.

A. L. S.

Cambridge, Mass.